The New-York Times, Saturday, April 6, 1867.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Mr. Disraeli's Financial Statement Well Received in England.

The Report of the Murder of Dr. Livingstone Confirmed.

The North German Parliament—A New Loan by Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Budget—The Report of Dr. Livingstone's Death Confirmed.

LONDON, Friday, April 5.

The Budget laid before the House of Commons last night, by Mr. DISRAELI, gives general satisfaction, and is well received by the Press and members of Parliament.

All hopes for the safety of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the celebrated African explorer, have been abandoned. Later advices from the Cape of Good Hope confirm beyond a doubt the report of his death.

Fenian Affairs.

DUBLIN, Friday, April 5—Evening.

A desperate rebel who was recently taken prisoner in a fight near this city, and who gave the name of MCCLURE, proves on examination to be Col. MCIVER, a prominent Fenian agitator, and formerly an officer in the United States service.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Affairs—A New Prussian Loan.

BERLIN, Friday, April 5.

The North German Parliament will adjourn on the 15th instant.

The Prussian Government is about to raise a loan of 30,000,000 thalers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, April 5—Noon.

Consols for money open at 91.

American Securities open as follows:

Erie Shares.......................... 38
Illinois Central Shares.......................... 78¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds.......................... 75¼

FRANKFORT, Friday, April 5.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are selling here at 77¼.

PARIS, Friday, April 5.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are selling at 84⅛.

LONDON, Friday, April 5—Noon.

The regular weekly returns from the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion has decreased £118,000 sterling.

LONDON, Friday, April 5—2 P. M.

The market for United States Five-Twenty Bonds is firmer since the noon report, and prices have advanced ⅛. The issue of 1862 coupon is now quoted at 75⅜. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, April 5—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 91 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties.......................... 75⅜
Illinois Central Shares.......................... 78¾
Erie Railway Shares.......................... 37¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, April 5—Evening.

United States Five-twenties were last quoted at 78, an advance of ¼ per cent. since morning.

PARIS, Friday, April 5—Evening.

American bonds closed steady at 84⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 5—Noon.

The Brokers' Circular announces that the total sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening aggregated 60,000 bales, including 13,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been generally dull and heavy, and prices have fallen off fully a half penny during the week.

The market to-day (Friday) opens dull and inactive, with a prospective day's sale of some 7,000 bales. Quotations are unchanged, the highest figures of last evening being the ruling prices to-day.

Middling Uplands.......................... 12⅛d.
Middling Orleans.......................... 13d.

The total stock of Cotton in port and on shipboard at the present time is estimated at 668,000 bales, of which amount 370,000 bales are of American growth.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 5—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is somewhat easier.

The Breadstuffs market is firmer, and prices tend upward: Corn and Wheat have advanced 3d. each, and are now quoted: Corn, 41s. 3d. per quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 6d. per cental for Western No. 1 Red.

PETROLEUM is dull, and has declined ½d. per gallon for Standard White. The latest sales were at 1s. 5½d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 5—Noon.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for Red Western ℔ cental; 13s. 6d. for California White per cental. Flour, 28s. 9d. for Western Canal brands. Corn, 41s. for Western Mixed ℔ quarter, (480 lbs.) Barley, 4s. 7d. for American ℔ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 4d. for Canadian ℔ 45 lbs.

Provisions are quiet and steady. Pork, 77s. 6d. for Eastern Prime Mess ℔ 200 lbs. Beef, 127s. 6d. for Extra Prime Mess ℔ 304 lbs. Bacon, 38s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut ℔ 112 lbs. Cheese, 60s. for Middling American ℔ cwt. Lard, 49s. ℔ cwt.

The market for Produce is generally dull, and prices are unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11d. ℔ gallon of 8 lbs.; Standard White, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon.

RESIN—Common Wilmington, 8s. 6d. ℔ cwt.; Fine, 16s. ℔ cwt.

SEEDS—Clover, 54s. ℔ cwt. for American Red; Linseed, 66s. for Calcutta.

ASHES—33s. ℔ cwt. for Pots.

TALLOW—44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American and St. Petersburgh.

TURPENTINE—37s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Spirits.

LONDON, Friday, April 5—Noon.

The markets are quiet, and prices are generally unchanged.

OILS—Linseed, £39 ℔ ton; Whale, £41 ℔ ton for Iceland.

IRON—52s. for Scotch Pig, mixed numbers.

LINSEED CAKES—£10 ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Friday, April 5—2 P. M.

The market for Sugar is somewhat easier. Other articles are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 5—Evening.

COTTON—The inactivity in the Cotton Market continued throughout the day, but there has been no further decline in prices, and the market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.......................... 12⅛d.
Middling Orleans.......................... 13d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is dull, and prices show a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs Market closed firm at the advance on Corn and Wheat. Flour—Western Canal 28s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Wheat—No. 1 Red Milwaukee 3s. 6d., and California White 13s. 6d. ℔ cental. Corn—41s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Barley—4s. 7d. ℔ 60 lbs. Oats—3s. 4d. ℔ 45 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—There is no change to report in the Provision market. Pork—Prime Eastern Mess, 77s. 6d. ℔ 200 lbs. Beef—Extra Prime Mess, 127s. 6d. ℔ 304 lbs. American Lard, 49s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 38s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE.—Ashes—Pots, 33s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon for standard White. Resin—Common, 8s. 6d., and fine 16s. ℔ cwt. Oils—Linseed, £39 ℔ ton; Whale, £41 ℔ 252 gallons for Iceland. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine have declined to 37s. Iron—Scotch Pig, 52s. ℔ ton, mixed numbers.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, April 5—3 P. M.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. KERR, from Portland, March 23, arrived here on the way to Liverpool this forenoon.

The steamship *Denmark*, from New-York, has arrived out.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 5.

The ship *W. B. Dinsmore*, Capt. FREEMAN, from Callao for Hamburg, put into Shields to-day, having sustained severe damage from collision with an unknown vessel at sea.

MISSISSIPPI AND THE SUPREME COURT.

Testing the Constitutionality of the Military Reconstruction Bill—Judge Sharkey Submits a Bill of Complaint.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 5.

Judge SHARKEY and Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States this morning, on behalf of the State of Mississippi.

The former rose to submit a bill of complaint, and addressed the Court as follows:

If the Court please, if it be in order, I desire to make an application to the Court this morning for an injunction on behalf of the State of Mississippi against ANDREW JOHNSON and others. I desire at this time to file the bill, and ask the Court to assign a day for its hearing; and I venture to express the hope that the day may be as early as possible, inasmuch as it is a bill to prevent irreparable mischief, and, I believe, belongs to a class of cases which in all courts has precedence. If the Court desire it, I will read the bill, or file it without.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—If it is to be filed, you may file it without reading.

Attorney-General STANBERY—This is an original case, and I believe the practice is to obtain leave of the Court to file the bill. It is a bill, in my judgment, so far as one of the parties is concerned, against the United States, and I wish to appear at the first moment such an application is presented and object to the Court entertaining jurisdiction of it, even in limine. I have suggested to my learned friend, Judge SHARKEY, that, perhaps, if he would make a motion for leave to file the bill, he would in the most regular way allow me to make the objection I have against the Court entertaining this bill for a moment as far as the United States is concerned.

Mr. SHARKEY—That is all the motion I make if the objection is persisted in. The question which the gentleman presents is one which will come up as a matter of course. We expect to discuss it, and are prepared to discuss it, now or at any time the Court may assign for it. I have already remarked that it is a bill intended to prevent irreparable mischief, and belongs to a class of cases which in all Courts have preference, and the earlier it is settled the better. I am aware, too, of the importance and magnitude of this case. It involves one of those delicate questions which are always unpleasant for a Court to determine, between the Constitution and the legislative department of the Government; but, however delicate it may be, I have the consolation of knowing that this Court is able to meet it. It is a very important case, destined to test the constitutionality of a recent act of Congress, and as the mischief that must result from delay will be progressing in the meantime, we desire to have as early a hearing as possible. I am willing to file the bill, and I proposed, if the Court desired, to read it.

The Chief-Justice—We understand you only move for leave to file the bill. That motion may be made, and on the next motion day it may be called up.

Mr. SHARKEY—I supposed, inasmuch as it is an application of somewhat pressing importance, that the Court would give permission to file the bill, and then assign a day for the hearing of the cause.

The Chief-Justice—You are not in a position to file the bill as yet. There is only a motion for leave to file the bill.

The Attorney-General—On that question, if the Court please, I am quite ready, and I believe the gentlemen are. I am ready now to resist the granting of the motion for leave to file that bill.

The Chief-Justice—We do not propose to hear the motion out of its regular order. The rules require that such a motion shall be filed. Let it be filed, and it will be taken up when reached in its order.

Mr. SHARKEY—I will file the application.

The application was then filed and will be argued next Friday.

The Argument in Support of the Petition.

The following is the argument that will be made in support of the petition in the Supreme Court on Friday next:

This bill is filed to enjoin the execution of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and also an act supplemental thereto. Although the questions arising in the case are of great magnitude, exceeding in importance any ever presented to this Court, yet they are few in number. This application is in behalf of one of the States of the Union to restrain the President of the United States, or any of his officers acting *colore officii*, from destroying a State or exercising power over a State, or its people, forbidden by the Federal Constitution. The Constitution of the United States is declared therein to be "the supreme law," and all laws of Congress or of a State repugnant thereto, when brought under judicial cognizance, must be declared void. Such is the settled doctrine of this Court and of all our judicial tribunals, State and national.

The first question is, do the acts of Congress before referred to violate the Federal Constitution? Such was the opinion of the President of the United States, as expressed in his veto messages, and we shall but state the supposed points of conflict without extended argument. The acts in question violate the compact with Georgia of 1802, the ordinance of 1787, made under the compact with Virginia, both of which compacts were extended to Mississippi, and, made "unalterable" and "final and conclusive" by Congress, and so accepted by the State. These acts annihilate a State, they destroy the State Constitution of Mississippi of 1817, accepted by Congress, as well as the amended State Constitution of 1865, established by the people. It there was any fatal irregularity in the State Constitution of 1865, which is denied, that would not territorialize the State or abolish the State Constitution of 1817. These acts deprive the State of that representation in the two Houses of Congress constantly and forever secured by the Constitution. They substitute military rule for that of the civil law; they repeal the right of *habeas corpus* in time of peace; they deprive men of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; they subject them to arrest without warrant founded on affidavit; they deprive them of the safeguard of a grand and petit jury. If all this may be rightfully done, then these acts may be constitutional.

Second.—The next question is, are there proper parties to this suit as complainant and defendants? The Constitution declares that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority." And it also declares that "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and those in which a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." This is a case in equity, as will be shown hereafter. It arises under the Constitution, and a State is party complainant. That a State may sue by original bill in the Supreme Court of the United States has been settled by this Court.

It is important, however, to consider whether the President of the United States can be made a party defendant to this bill, inasmuch as there is no precedent directly to the point. Yet it is believed the question has been virtually settled by very high authority. It is important, in this connection, to mark the distinction between what are called political powers and such as are ministerial. In the exercise of discretionary or political powers Courts will not undertake to control the action of officers; but not so with regard to ministerial duties, in the exercise of which no one is above the law, however exalted his position. Fortunately we have neither a King nor an Emperor nor a Parliament who are omnipotent or above the Constitution.

Our Constitution declares that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity arising under this Constitution," &c. And thus the judiciary are made the guardians and protectors of the Constitution.

The President is but the creature of the Constitution—one of the agencies created by it to carry it into practical operation; and it would be strange indeed if he should be permitted to exert his agency in violating that instrument, and then claim exemption from the process of the Court whose duty it is to guard it against abuses, because he is the Chief Executive Officer of the Government, and especially when he is exerting a mere ministerial duty, for that is all he does exert in executing an act of Congress. He has no discretion in the matter. The Constitution makes no distinction as to parties. The case is the criterion, no matter who is plaintiff or who defendant; and if the President be exempt from the process of the law, he is above the law. On this point it would, perhaps, be sufficient to refer to the very elaborate and able decision of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, delivered on the trial of AARON BURR. An application was made for a subpœna *duces tecum*, to be directed to the President of the United States, and the application was resisted on the ground that the President was not amenable to the process of the Court, and could not be drawn from the discharge of his duties at the seat of government, and made to attend the Court sitting at Richmond. The Chief-Justice drew the distinction between the President and the King of England, and held that all officers in this country were subordinate to the law and must obey its mandate, and therefore sustained the application. The subpœna duces tecum was only a command to the President to do a particular thing; the injunction is but a command to him not to do a particular thing under a void authority. The principle is the same in the two cases, as well as the means of coercing obedience, and the reasoning of Chief Justice MARSHALL completely reaches and settles the question now before this Court. The Constitution provides that all officers may be impeached; but this does not exonerate them from personal liability for acts done under color of office—the President as well as other officers. The whole question lies within a narrow compass. The Constitution is supreme, all officers are subordinate to the supreme law, and consequently subordinate to the command of that department whose duty it is to enforce subordination by declaring the meaning, the extent and the limitations of the Constitution.

If the President be exempt, why not all his Cabinet officers? They all constitute but parts of the Executive Department of the Government. Yet in the case of Mabry vs. Madison, 1 Cranch, it was decided that the acts of the Secretary of State were the acts of the President, and that the Secretary might be subjected to the process of *mandamus*. Why would it not just as well lie against the President? It would be strange, indeed, to hold that the subordinate is liable and may be sued for acts which are the acts of his principal, and yet that the principal is not liable and cannot be subjected to the process of law. Even more recently this Court has decided that officers of the Executive Department are liable to the process of the Court. (See Kendall vs. Stockton, 12 Peters, 524; United States vs. Guthrie, 17 Howard, 284.) The case of Ellis vs. Earl Grey, 6 Simons, 214, is a leading case in England and has been approved in this Court. In that case it was decided that the Lords of the Treasury, constituting the prominent department of the Executive Government, might be enjoined by the judicial department. In that country the King is supposed to be above the law, and is the fountain of justice, yet his immediate subordinate departments are not above it. In this country the President is not above the law; it is above him, and hence he must be subject to its restraints.

The attention of the Court is also invited to the decision of Chief Justice BARTLEY in the case of the State of Ohio *ex rel.* of WHITEMAN vs. SALMON P. CHASE, Governor, 5 Ohio S. Rep., 529. The objection was raised that a *mandamus* would not lie against the Governor. In delivering the opinion the Chief Justice said: "Under our system of government no officer is placed above the restraining authority of the law, which is truly said to be universal in its behests, all paying it homage, the least as feeling its care, and the greatest as not being exempt from its power." If the chief executive officer of a State is liable to be controlled by the Courts of the State in the discharge of ministerial duties, for much stronger reasons is the chief executive officer of the United States liable to be controlled by this Court, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. (See Hilliard on Injunction, 374, and authorities cited.) In the case of GREENE vs. MUNFORD, 5 R. I., the Court said in regard to officers: "If they are departing from the power which the law has vested in them, if they are assuming to themselves a power over property which the law does not give them, this Court no longer considers them as acting under their commission, but treats them as individuals." By the same principle the President, when acting in opposition to the Federal Constitution, may be treated as an individual.

Third—Does the bill present a case proper for the interposition of this Court? The Constitution gives to the Federal Judiciary equity jurisdiction, and it is a familiar principle that wherever jurisdiction is given over a particular subject or a particular branch of jurisprudence, it is ample for all purposes connected with the subject or the branch of jurisprudence. Therefore the jurisdiction of this Court is ample to take cognizance to the full extent, over all subjects of equity jurisdiction. We have then but to present such a case as equity would take cognizance of, and the relief will be granted to the utmost extent of the powers of a court of equity. The great distinction between remedies at law and equity is this: a court of law gives redress or damages for injuries, and a court of equity will prevent their occurrence. The one can do nothing more than give compensation in damages, while the other will save the party from a resort to the remedy for damages, by preventing the mischief. And even if there be a remedy at law which is inadequate, a court of equity will take jurisdiction. But in this case there is no remedy at law. It is a case in which equity alone can give relief. If there be no remedy then the Federal Constitution is not, as declared, the supreme law of the land, since a mere majority in Congress may exclude States, as it has done in this instance; it may blot out States and State Constitutions and State Governments, or it may assume and exercise the absolute power to govern them. If this may be done in the Southern States, it may just as well be done in other States, and the will of a majority in Congress is the supreme law in all cases whatsoever. The people of the States which framed the Federal Government surely did not think it possible that they were creating a power that could destroy their existence as States; and yet this has been done with four of the original States that created the Government.

This bill presents several grounds, on either of which a Court of Equity may rightfully take jurisdiction and give the relief sought.

In the first place, the acts under consideration violate the Constitution of the United States in so many particulars that it is not necessary further to attempt to enumerate them. It does more; it annuls and abrogates the State Government and State Constitutions, and substitutes a mere military power. The Constitution is, of course, the chief object of protection with all Courts. When it is about to be violated, the Federal judiciary will interpose for its protection. Thus, in the case of Osborn vs. The Bank of the United States, (9 Wheaton, 738,) the Federal Court took jurisdiction for the sole purpose of protecting a constitutional right. A State law violated the Constitution, and a State officer was about to execute the law, but was restrained by injunction by the Federal Courts, which would not have had jurisdiction over the subject matter or the officer but from the fact that the execution of the law would have violated the Constitution. The question, then, is settled, that wherever the Constitution is about to be violated and a proper case is presented, the Federal judiciary will protect it; and wherever this Court has original jurisdiction it will certainly act upon the same principle. (Story's Equity, 34, 48, 110; Hilliard on Injunctions, 389; State of Pennsylvania vs. Wheeling Bridge, Howard Reports; Martin vs. Hunter, 1 Wheaton; Carrol vs. Safford, 3 How, 441; Cohen vs. Georgia, 6 Wheaton.)

A Court of Equity will always protect a franchise by restraining a threatened abuse. (2 Story's Equity, 766. Hilliard on Injunctions, 311.) Surely the Constitution and the rights of a State, and of its people under it, stand upon much higher ground and have a stronger claim to protection than a mere franchise; to protect the one and not the other would be to protect the lesser and not the greater. This protection is always given in advance of the threatened injury. We ask the application of this principle in the present case. The bill makes a case in which the Constitution must be violated not only to the great prejudice of affiants, but of individuals. Will the Court prevent this state of things, or will it leave the complainant without redress, and thus admit that the Constitution furnishes no means for its own protection? Pecuniary compensation never can be made, even if there were any persons against whom redress could be sought in a Court of law. And the grievances resulting may never be redressed, for these bills leave it discretionary with Congress when the State Government, ordered to be established, shall be recognized.

In the next place, the bill presents the case of a breach of agreement made with the State of Georgia under the compact of 1802, and of Virginia under the ordinance of 1787, as well as with the State of Mississippi on its admission into the Union. These compacts, which are made "unalterable" and "irrevocable," are public documents, and we merely refer to them. Courts of equity will always interpose, not only to enforce agreements or compacts when that can be done on a proper case made, but also to prevent their violation. (Casey vs. Homes, 10 Ala., 776.)

Again, the bill presents a patent case of irreparable mischief, and in such cases, it is needless to say to this Court, equity will always interpose to prevent the mischief. On this point the bill states all the facts, and from that statement it is manifest the mischief must ensue. Mississippi was admitted into the Union in 1817, under the compact made with Georgia. Her Constitution was then declared to be republican by Congress, though in reality it was far less so according to the present standard than her present Constitution. Under that Government she continued until 1832, when the Constitution was modified, without the consent of Congress, and without producing any change in her relations with the Federal Government. In 1861 a portion of her people undertook to break up these relations by an attempt to secede. The State was not annihilated or removed from her place in the Union by this attempt at secession, and the ordinance of secession was merely a nullity, as has always been maintained by all the Departments of the Federal Government. When the attempt at secession proved abortive, the people of the State, through their representatives assembled in Convention and remodeled their Constitution by erasing from it all those provisions which had been illegally interpolated upon it to suit the Confederate Government. They did not form a new Constitution; they did not act as a new State without a Constitution; they did not recognize the attempt at secession as changing in any way their former State Government. On the contrary, one of the first acts of the Convention was to declare the ordinance of secession a nullity; and the Constitution was so amended as to suit the changed condition of things, and the Government was put in operation under it in October, 1865. Every department and office were filled by appropriate functionaries, and Senators and Representatives to Congress were elected. No matter how or by whose order that Convention was convened, since, when assembled, it represented the sovereign power of the people, and the right of a State to change or modify its Constitution has never been questioned. The proclamation of the President imparted no power to the people which they did not already possess, nor can any plan of Congress do so, nor restrain their inherent right of sovereignty, except so far as it has been restrained by the Constitution of the United States.

With a Government thus organized, perfectly republican in form, it must be manifest that all those mischiefs enumerated in the bill, and more, must ensue by superseding and annulling that Government, and placing in its stead military rule over the State. In effect, these bills declare that the State has been without a Government for years past, and they confer full authority on the military officer to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection and violence, to punish crimes, and to establish military tribunals; in short, the whole internal policy and the entire domestic concerns of the State are placed under his control; this, too, without any law to guide him, but his own will, with a strong armed force to carry out his will. The legislation of the State and its judicial system are to be annulled, and the rights of property unsettled, even arbitrarily destroyed. If this state of things does not lead to a train of evils that defy enumeration, then the history of unbridled military power in all ages of the world will have been belied. Wherever it has prevailed it has been the irresistible instruments of wrongs and outrages, and the power by which Governments have been subverted. Are men better now than they have been? They are in passions, in faculties and in temper the same. At one time the kingdom of England was divided into military districts, with a General in command of each; and the historian informs us the people became sick and tired of government by the sword, and pined for a government of laws. And this is to be the fate of the Southern people; perhaps, at no distant day, the fate of the whole people of the United States, if this system becomes a precedent in the Government. Already Maryland, a State that did not secede, has been threatened and forewarned that she, too, may soon be a victim; the sword hangs over her by a single thread. And can it be that for such impending injuries there is no remedy? What an idle ceremony it was to declare that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." If Congress may convert the regular Government of a State into a mere Provisional Government, why may it not just as well prescribe a permanent Government for it? And does it not do so in this case, by regulating the right of suffrage, and by claiming the right to determine when the State shall be restored? What secession failed to accomplish, what the war was inaugurated to prevent, has been brought about by a very plain and simple process.

An additional source of probable mischief should not be overlooked. Suppose the officers appointed should proceed to carry out these acts to the full extent of their powers by removing all the officers of the State, by adjudicating on the rights of property according to their own crude ideas of right, by trying and punishing individuals, by calling conventions and establishing governments, and by doing whatever military officers may think proper to do, and then these acts should be declared void, as they surely will be, sooner or later, then all that may have been done under them must fall. It will follow that a state of anarchy must have intervened from the time the Government was displaced. And what may have been done can derive no validity from the real or supposed assent of the people; these measures are put upon them by force or under duress. No one can foresee the evils, the utter confusion that must prevail. This consideration should present a persuasive reason for a speedy settlement of this question, so that the harmony and good order of society may not be broken up, and this humiliating spectacle presented to the world to the reproach of American institutions.

May we be permitted to add another idea? These acts are harsh, oppressive in the extreme. They are acts of pains and penalties for past offences; they are bills of attainder, *ex post facto* laws. This Government must have its strong foundation in public opinion, in the attachment of the people for it, in the protection it affords them in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. Is it wise, is it politic further to oppress to punish a helpless people who have already drank of the cup of bitterness to its very dregs for their errors? Is it expected thus to win back their affections for the Government of their fathers? Is it expected that an oppressed people will love the Government that oppresses them, that condemns them unheard, unrepresented? Does Ireland love England, or will she ever do so, after having been so long enslaved by military rule and parliamentary oppression? We, too, may be laying the foundation for similar resentments between the South and the North, to culminate in future revolutions, and possibly to the utter overthrow of the Government.

Fourth—As this legislation must have proceeded on the idea that the Southern States are not members of the Union, let us, in the last place, inquire whether they were in the Union during the rebellion, have been in ever since, and are so now. If they have continued to be and are so now, then surely these acts have no constitutional basis.

The union of the States under the Articles of Confederation of 1778, as well as under the Constitution, was "a perpetual Union," and could not be dissolved by act of Congress or the attempted withdrawal of any portion of the people of a State. If Congress cannot dissolve the Union, it cannot exclude any State from the Union, for if it may exclude one State, it may exclude any number of States, and thus accomplish a result forbidden by the Constitution. The secession ordinances, so far as their legal effect was concerned, were mere nullities. These ordinances were nullities when enacted, and they acquired no legal or constitutional force by subsequent events. The assemblage which enacted these ordinances had no more legal or constitutional power than popular meetings. They were not only illegal but insurrectionary. The State Constitutions, framed under these ordinances, were nullities also, because the Federal Constitution expressly declares in imperative language that "this Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The secession ordinances being nullities, the subsequent State Constitutions based upon them were nullities, because the Constitutions of all the States are required, as we have seen, to be always subordinate to the Federal Constitution. The subsequent so-called Legislatures and Governors, and all other officers, civil and military, acting under these insurrectionary proceedings, whether at Montgomery, Richmond, the State capitals or elsewhere, had no legal or constitutional authority, not only for the above reasons, but also because they were all required first to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. In fact, the whole proceedings, commencing with the secession ordinances, down to the last act of the drama, were part and parcel of a great insurrection, wholly illegal, and totally forbidden by the Constitution. But surely an unsuccessful insurrection in any State, although it might subject the individuals concerned to punishment, could not force any State from the Union, confer any such power on Congress, or affect in any way the Federal relations of the State.

Although Congress can suppress insurrection, whether of a minority or majority of the people in any State, yet it cannot declare war against a State, or treat it as a foreign Power, or coerce or punish a State in its corporate capacity. Such a power, as shown by the Madison Papers, recording the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, was then asked from that Convention, and expressly refused. The principal reasons for this refusal were:

First—Because (unlike the Confederation of 1778) the Constitution acted only on individuals, and not upon States.

Second—Because the power to suppress insurrection in any State, and punish the individuals concerned, was sufficient.

And Third—The Convention would not grant power to Congress to declare war against a State or punish a State, or inflict any pains, penalties, or forfeitures upon it, because such an authority would carry with it the power to expel a State indefinitely from the Union, or to treat it as a conquered foreign province. The union of all the States under the Constitution was intended to be indissoluble, either by State or Federal authority. We know that the refusal of the Convention which framed the Constitution to grant to Congress the power to make war upon a State, or to coerce a State in its corporate capacity, has been most erroneously cited as justifying the resistance in the South to the armies of the Union; but those armies, as expressly declared by Congress, did not march to destroy State, but, under the power granted by the Constitution, "to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections;" nor could the performance of these duties by the Federal Government be arrested by any State law or ordinance whatsoever. Indeed, not only did Congress never declare war, but it commenced; (before Congress was convened,) under the proclamation of President LINCOLN, to suppress an insurrection, and was so continued by Congress throughout the conflict. Similar views were set forth by President JACKSON, after the secession ordinance of South Carolina, in his great proclamation of 1832, carried out by the force bill of that date, and by the army and navy under the command of SCOTT and ELLIOTT at Charleston. Such were the views expressed by DANIEL WEBSTER in his incomparable speeches of that date; such were the opinions of HENRY CLAY, MARTIN VAN BUREN, and all the Union patriots of that date; such was the action of Congress in suppressing the whisky insurrection of 1796, and the Olmstead revolt of 1807, although sanctioned by the Legislature and Governor of Pennsylvania; such the action of the Government in suppressing the South Carolina secession of 1832; such was the action of Congress and of President LINCOLN throughout the recent rebellion, and such has been the uniform opinion of this Court. Congress never did declare war against a State, or attempt to punish a State, or exercise any such power, unless indeed its recent action within the last few weeks may be regarded as the exertion of such a power. If the people, whether few or many, a majority or a minority, by secession or otherwise, attempted by force to destroy the Government, or dissolve the Union, it was a case of insurrection, to suppress which, by its whole military power, was the right and duty of the Government. Throughout the rebellion, the Constitution remained in full force in the State; so did its then existing State Constitution and State laws framed under and in subordination to the Federal Constitution. Those former State Constitutions and State laws remained binding and in full force throughout the rebellion, and they are in force now, except so far as changed since the suppression of the insurrection by the people of the State acting in subordination to the Federal Constitution, or by amendments to it. An unsuccessful rebellion does not withdraw a State from the Union, deprive the State of any of its rights, or repeal the State Constitution; nor does it authorize Congress to change that instrument, or to frame, or dictate, in whole or in part, any new Constitution. Congress cannot change terms (established by the Federal Constitution) under which a State is entitled to representation in the Senate and House of Representatives; it cannot prescribe any new conditions, much less can it say that, unless a State shall regulate the right of suffrage according to the will of Congress, it shall be forever excluded from the Union. Four of the States over whom this power is attempted to be exercised, are among the States which framed the Constitution. Others of these States were admitted under "unalterable" and "irrevocable" compact, made "binding and conclusive" on this Government, by which they were forever to enjoy, as States, all the rights stipulated by those compacts, and to be admitted as they were into the Union, "on the same footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever." Is this true, if Massachusetts and New-York may regulate the right of suffrage now and in all time hereafter within their limits at their pleasure, but Virginia and Mississippi cannot do so? Is a State, even if readmitted, in which Congress regulates or dictates the right of suffrage, and exercises other powers, not delegated by the Constitution, in truth a State; or is it not merely a subordinate province, and in fact, and in contemplation of the Constitution, not a State of the Union? Certainly it is not, as required, a State "on the same footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever." If there was anything clearly required by the Constitution it was the uniformity of its operation in all the States. Congress cannot discriminate among States in the exercise of its constitutional powers. It cannot say one State shall regulate within its limits the right of suffrage and not another. It cannot say a certain class shall vote now and forever in one State, but may remain excluded in another.

If Congress may discriminate among States on a question so vital as the right of suffrage, it may thus discriminate in all cases whatsoever, yielding to certain States all their rights under the Constitution, and depriving other States of all or most of such rights, leaving them States in name only. A State cannot rebel; it cannot commit treason or any other crime. A State cannot be a traitor, nor can it be tried or punished as such, or subjected to any penalties or forfeitures. But the citizens of a State, whether few or many, whether a minority or a majority, may commit treason; and those who have committed treason, and those only, in any State, North or South, may, on conviction in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, be punished as traitors. But those of any State North or South who were true and loyal cannot be punished, much less can they be degraded from citizens of a State to citizens of a Territory, expelled from the Union, taxed without representation, deprived of the right of trial by jury, of all the rights secured by the Constitution, and subjected to military rule. This would be to confound the innocent with the guilty, would be contrary to the Constitution, and repugnant to every principle of law and justice. Suppressing a rebellion in a State is wholly unlike a foreign war, and the results are entirely dissimilar. In the latter the whole people, including even our friends, are by the law of nations public enemies, and may be treated as such, because they owe allegiance to their own Government. But here the whole people of every State owe paramount allegiance to the Federal Government. Hence the loyal men are not, nor can they be treated as public enemies, and a contrary doctrine would be equally unconstitutional, unwise and unjust. Throughout this conflict the contest has been uniformly conducted by Congress, not as making war on a State, or conquering a State, but only as the suppression of a rebellion. The so-called rebellious States have been constantly regarded as States of the Union. They were so unanimously declared by Congress after the secession ordinances and insurrection and repeated conflicts of arms, and the idea of conquest, or subjugation, or expulsion from the Union distinctly repudiated. Representatives in the Senate and in the House from these States, and after these events, were still admitted without question; representation in Congress was assigned to them under the last census; direct taxes were apportioned among them as States, and have been collected; District and Supreme Court Judges assigned to them as States, and other officials; the action of State Legislatures, long after the rebellion, still recognized, and especially in the assent of the Legislature of the State of Virginia to the creation within its limits of the State of West Virginia. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been submitted to their State Legislatures organized under their recent Constitutions, and, in one case at least, the action of such Legislature distinctly recognized by Congress, and their cases heard and determined, as cases from States, by this Court. It is thus that Congress, as well as this tribunal, is distinctly committed to their recognition as States of the Union. Even in the acts objected to in this bill they are called "States," but "rebel States," as if a State could be rebel in its corporate capacity! If so, who represented such States as States in such acts of rebellion? Not the Conventions which framed the secession ordinances, for they were mere insurrectionary popular assemblages, having no legal or constitutional power whatever. The so-called State Legislatures were, we have seen, in the same condition; and, as to the so-called Confederate Congress, it was regarded as a mere insurrectionary and treasonable assemblage. Indeed, we constantly refused to recognize them even as belligerents, and uniformly protested against their acknowledgment as such by any foreign Power. These views we have not only enforced at home, but by judicial proceedings abroad since the close of the rebellion. But if this was a war against States as such, subject to the rules of conquest which regulate foreign war; if the insurgents really were belligerents, and all their people public enemies; if all this was so, why do we object that England acknowledged them as belligerents, and on what principle do we claim damages for the depredations of the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers? Above all, if this was a war against States as such, their whole people "public enemies," and they are now conquered provinces, by what principle, acting upon the doctrine of war and conquest and seizure of their persons and property, do we repudiate their debts, now amounting to billions of dollars? Upon the suppression of an insurrection the lawful Government is not liable for the debts incurred by the insurgents; but it is a well settled principle of international law that in case of a war upon States as States, and their conquest, the conquering power taking possession of such States is liable for all their debts. In this case the President of the United States, exercising the power conferred upon him by the Constitution and the laws, has long since and long before the passage of these acts recognized peace as fully existing in every part of the Union, and for nearly two years not a soldier or citizen has been arrayed against the Government. There has been not only actual peace for nearly two years, but it has long since been fully recognized by the President, acting under the authority of the Constitution and the laws, Congress does not recognize any war or rebellion as now pending; on the contrary, in its most recent enactment, it speaks of the "the States lately in rebellion." This is a conclusive admission by Congress, and fully confirms the President's proclamation. It cannot be pretended, then, that there is any war now going on, or any rebellion now pending. We are, so far as the rights of the States or citizens are concerned, in a condition of profound peace. As there is no war or rebellion martial law cannot be proclaimed, or the *habeas corpus* suspended, or the right of trial by jury refused, or warrants issued without affidavit, or life, liberty and property taken without due process of law, or States reduced to territorial pupilage. The power to coerce a State, or to declare war against a State, we have seen, was distinctly refused by the framers of the Constitution; nor has Congress ever asserted or exercised such a power. If it exists, each State holds its place in the Union, its power of local self-government, its right to a certain number of representatives in Congress, its perpetual right (of which it cannot be deprived even by an amendment to the Constitution) to equal representation in the Senate of the United States. But according to the present doctrine, each State holds all these rights not under the guarantee of the Constitution, but by the feeble and precarious tenure of the will of Congress, and acts of Congress are "the supreme law," and not the Constitution. Had it been supposed that Congress at its pleasure could exclude a State from the Union, the Constitution would never have been ratified by any of the States. Who believes that New-York, or Pennsylvania, or Virginia, or Massachusetts supposed that Congress might at its pleasure exclude them from the Union, and subject them as territories to military rule? And if this power to exclude States from the Union existed when the Constitution was framed, how are they to be readmitted? If the States which framed the Constitution could be excluded from the Union, how were they ever to get back?

The only provision on this subject is to be found in the first clause of the third section, fourth article of the Constitution, "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," &c. There is no provision for the readmission of any State that had once been a State of the Union. The words are "new States;" but were New-York, Virginia, Massachusetts, new States, or would the term "admitted" apply to any State that had once been in the Union? These terms, "new States" and "admitted," clearly apply to the introduction of States that never had been in the Union, two or more States might by their consent and that of Congress be admitted into the Union as one State, but this is by express provision on the subject. On looking into the Articles of Confederation of 1778, providing for the admission of Canada and other British colonies as new States of the Union, and on examining the ordinance of 1787, providing for the admission of five new States out of the Northwest Territory, we see what was the meaning of the words "new States." This is further illustrated in the Madison Papers, recording the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. It is there shown that when this clause for the admission of new States was pending, it was moved to confine it to our then existing territory, and that this limitation was refused, thus leaving Congress free to admit new States out of territory that had never before belonged to the Union. This is further shown to be the true meaning of this provision in the great letter of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of 1797, looking to the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, Mexico, and ultimately all Spanish America. Here the terms "admission" and "new States" and their whole operation, and can have no possible application to the old States that framed the Constitution, nor to any State once a member of the Union. The ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory, by which five new States were to be admitted out of it into the Union, was adopted by the old Congress, on the 13th of July, 1787, which Congress was in session at the same time and place with the convention which framed the Constitution, and was composed in part of the same members. Here, then, also, we see what was meant by the terms "new States." The States to be admitted out of the Northwest Territory would be "new States," such as Ohio, &c.; as also would be States admitted out of newly acquired territory, such as Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California, &c.; and such has been the legislative, judicial and constitutional, as well as the popular meaning of the terms "new States" ever since they were in the Constitution. When the States already in the Union, which framed the Constitution, were providing for the future admission of new States, these terms certainly did not apply to such old States. There is no provision for the admission of old States, or the readmission of any State into the Union. And why was this? Because the Union was regarded as perpetual and indissoluble. No power was given to any State to withdraw from the Union, nor to Congress to exclude any State from the Union, and therefore no authority was given for the readmission of any State into the Union. Congress now attempts to exclude ten States from the Union, yet, as shown in the fifth article, providing for the amendment of the Constitution, this power is expressly withheld from even two-thirds of Congress, sustained by three-fourths of the States, by the emphatic declaration, in that article, "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." Our constitutional history shows that, in the absence of this emphatic clause securing for ever the right of equal, constant representation of each State in the Senate, the Constitution never would have been adopted. Yet this power, so clearly withheld from Congress, and even from the power to amend the Constitution can, by the new doctrine, be excised by a bare majority of Congress at its pleasure. If Congress may declare war against a State and thus indefinitely exclude it from the Union, it is, of course, the sole judge of the necessity of the war, and may thus disfranchise or territorialize a State or dictate the terms of readmission. So if Congress, under the authority to suppress an insurrection in a State, may, as a punishment of the State for the void act of some of its citizens exclude it forever from the Union, the object forbidden by the Constitution is accomplished. A new and most alarming doctrine has lately been announced: that Congress is the supreme power: that the President and judiciary are subordinate to Congress, and that they are the sole judges in the last resort of the Constitution. According to this doctrine the Constitution should have been composed of one short sentence:—Be it ordained that all acts of Congress are the supreme law of the land, from which there is no appeal whatever. It is true that the Constitution, in its first article, declares that "all legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress," &c. Congress then possesses only the "legislative power," not the executive or judicial power, and only the legislative power "herein granted:" It is true that the tenth article of the Constitution confines Congress to the exercise of the delegated powers. It is true that the same instrument declares in the sixth article that "the Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land." The Constitution is supreme; so also are the laws made "in pursuance thereof;" but laws repugnant to the Constitution must then yield to the supreme law, and such has been the doctrine uniformly and unanimously held by this Court. But who is to decide whether acts of Congress are repugnant to the Constitution?

The decision rests, not in Congress, for it possesses only "legislative," and not judicial power. Is there then no tribunal for the peaceful settlement of disputed questions of constitutional law? Can there be no uniform operation of the Constitution throughout the Union? Must anarchy govern, or is the sword to be the umpire? The third article of the Constitution, organizing the judicial as a department distinct from and independent of Congress and the President, expressly declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court," &c.; it "shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States," &c.; "to controversies to which the United States may be a party," &c.; and then it declares that "in all cases" "in which a State shall be a party the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." Can any language be more explicit than this? It is comprehensive, "all cases." It is imperative, "shall extend," and such has ever been the settled doctrine of this Court. But, if the judicial Department of the Government is to be overthrown and Congress to be inaugated as the supreme uncontrolled authority, then each State holds all its rights, and every citizen all his rights of life, liberty and property by the feeble tenure of the legislative will. You hold the bonds of the Government, but by the new doctrine Congress may deprive you of them by taxation or otherwise, and there is no appeal or redress. You hold real estate, and deem yourself secure. Vain delusion! Congress, by an omnipotent power, may take it from you. You have the right to vote; Congress may deprive you of it. You are entitled to trial by jury, and your life, liberty and property can only be taken from you by due process of law. Are you dreaming? Congress may sweep all these away, and subject you, in time of profound peace, to military rule, and try you for offences unknown to the law. What would property be worth if held by the mere tenure of the legislative will, subject to the biennial decision of the ballot-box. The annihilation of the judiciary, the overthrow of the Constitution. What a catastrophe! Already the Government is rocking on its base, and if it should not be now firmly upheld, as already heretofore by this Court, we will all soon look upon the broken columns and walk amid the mouldering ruins of the Constitution. The destruction of the Constitution! Why, it is the destruction of the Union and the Government; for it is the Constitution which made and sustains the Government and the Union. May this great tribunal, raised above all transient passions and sectional prejudice, now, as always heretofore, save us from this dread catastrophe. This is emphatically a bill of peace to prevent multiplicity of suits, and settle finally and peacefully controversies that otherwise would be endless and fraught with extreme peril; and this alone, as shown by the preceding authorities, is a sufficient ground for equity jurisdiction.

W. L. SHARKEY,
R. J. WALKER,
Counsel for Complainant.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 5, 1867.

CENTRAL RAILROAD BILL.

The impression seems to prevail almost universally that the Governor will veto the Central Railroad Bill, which has just passed both branches of the Legislature. But inasmuch as Gov. FENTON is eminently given to keeping his own counsel, this impression may, after all, be a mistaken one.

ENLARGED CANAL LOCKS.

The session of the Assembly last evening was occupied almost entirely with the bill for enlarging the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals.

The usual arguments for increasing facilities for transportation were used in favor of the bill, and replied to by the usual refutation—over taxation. Mr. MILLSPAUGH, Dem., wanted to throw the whole matter over to the Constitutional Convention, and Mr. WOOD, Rep., labored for the same end in his amendment, which was to prohibit contracts or obligations for work on the enlargement until after March, 1868, and until future legislation should provide means for doing the work. This amendment was adopted, and the bill is thereby really rendered inoperative. It was ordered to a third reading.

BROADWAY SURFACE BILL PASSED.

By a two-thirds vote the rules were suspended in the House to-day, and the Broadway Surface Bill put upon its third reading.

THE AVENUE C RAILROAD

Bill was also taken up by a two-thirds vote, and duly passed.

On motion of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, the bill to exempt from taxation the town bonds given in aid of the

MIDLAND RAILROAD

was taken up in a similar manner. By unanimous consent, Mr. LITTLEJOHN had it so amended as to exempt the bonds only from local taxes. This leaves them subject to State taxation, and thereby the main feature—really the principle at issue—against which the opponents of the bill fought, is yielded. The bill met with little or no opposition in that shape.

SELLING THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

The bill introduced by Senator THOMAS MURPHY last evening, is preceded by a preamble stating that, "Whereas, in the judgment of the people of the State the present public market system is incommodious and expensive, and the public accommodation would be greatly increased and the annual taxes of that City lessened, and its funded debt reduced, if all such markets were sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the city debt, and the business of keeping markets taken from the City."

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 5.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

To enable the Tammany Society to hold real estate.

To facilitate the payment of taxes by Railroad Companies.

Authorizing the opening of Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn.

Authorizing Brooklyn to raise money for sanitary purposes.

Authorizing certain towns in Ulster and Orange Counties to issue railroad bonds.

Against incorporating the West Side Elevated and Suspension Railway Company. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the officers of Grace Church, Harlem.

Authorizing the enlargement of the Champlain Canal to the size of the Erie Canal. Lost—11 to 13.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Authorizing the enlargement of thirteen locks on the Erie Canal, west of Syracuse. Lost by a vote of 16 to 6.

A motion to reconsider tabled.

Renewing the charter of the Susquehanna Bridge Company.

Incorporating the National Trust Company of New-York.

Amending the act for reorganizing the State Asylum for idiots.

The general appropriation for the support of the State Government.

Authorizing the preparation of a manual for the use of the Constitutional Convention.

Incorporating the Sing Sing Dry Dock Company.

Appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Blind Asylum at Batavia.

Authorizing towns in the Counties of Oneida and Madison to issue railroad bonds.

Exempting the Counties of New-York and Kings from the provisions of the law of 1865 relative to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. LENT moved to concur with the Assembly amendment incorporating the Soldier's Messenger Company.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY and Mr. PIERSON opposed the bill because it authorizes the erection of stands and booths on the streets of New-York and Brooklyn, except Broadway, with the consent of the owners or occupants of houses on such streets.

The amendment was finally concurred in by a vote of 17 to 9.

Authorizing St. Luke's Hospital to hold and convey certain lands.

Enabling the Tammany Society or Columbian Order to hold $50,000 worth of real estate.

Incorporating the Deaconess Association of the Lutheran Church of New-York.

Authorizing the New-York Supervisors to reconsider the action refunding certain taxes to banks.

Incorporating the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company.

To amend the law regulating pilotage in the port of New-York.

A resolution was adopted calling upon Judge CONNOLLY, of New-York, for information in relation to the charges of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Mr. LOW opposed the resolution, which was adopted, directing the Comptroller to prepare and report at the next session a plan of equalizing taxation.

Recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Repealing the act to prevent extortion by railroad companies, so far as the same applies to the Troy and Boston Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Long Island Railroad Company to increase the capital stock.

Changing the name of the Benevolent Dramatic and Musical Association.

Amending the charter of the Ulster County Agricultural Society.

The Eight Hour Labor Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FOLGER moved an amendment declaring it a misdemeanor to employ minors more than eight hours a day, nor more than four hours consecutively, in any factory, mill or place of employment where or in which minors are employed in numbers greater than five at a time.

Messrs. CAMPBELL and KLINE opposed the amendment as impracticable.

Mr. FOLGER insisted that the amendment was right in principle, although it might need alteration in detail.

Mr. PARSONS moved to fix the age at sixteen years.

Pending this motion, progress was reported.

Amending the act for the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

Regulating the practice in the First Judicial District as to holding terms in Chambers for the purpose of exclusively hearing *ex parte* and contested motions.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York. It provides for the appointment of three Tax Commissioners by the Governor and Senate.

For relief against illegal taxation. It provides for refunding moneys illegally assessed upon banks and insurance companies.

The Broadway Surface Bill, by a vote of 79 to 37.

To facilitate the construction of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad, and to exempt certain bonds from taxation, by a vote of 80 to 24.

To facilitate the construction of the Southern Central Railroad, and to exempt certain bonds from taxation, by a vote of 74 to 24.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in Avenue C and other streets in the City of New-York, by a vote of 94 to 14.

To incorporate the New-York and East River Bridge Company, for the construction of a bridge over the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society.

To regulate the sale of vegetables in the City of New-York, by weight instead of measure. Recess to 3:30 P. M.

To authorize the New-York Submarine Company to issue certain stock.

To authorize certain towns to issue bonds for the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

To facilitate the construction of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

To extend time for the construction of the West Shore Railroad.

To amend the charter of the Guardian Life Insurance Company.

To authorize the Supervisors of Monroe County to raise money to pay for site for the State Armory in Rochester.

For the benefit of mortgage bonds of the Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad Company.

To amend the act relative to the navigation of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal.

To authorize the City of Oswego to borrow money for the purpose of building a bridge over the Oswego River.

Recess to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to public parks in the City of Brooklyn.

To provide for the opening of Plymouth-street, Brooklyn.

To provide for supplying the City of Utica with water.

To authorize an institution for savings for merchants' clerks to accumulate a surplus.

To incorporate the New-York Warehouse Loan Company.

To authorize the consolidation of Buffalo Cross-Cut and Pennsylvania Cross-Cut Railroad Companies.

To authorize the Travelers' National Insurance Company to effect insurance on the lives of individuals.

To lay out a Bay-side boulevard in Richmond County.

To facilitate the construction of the St. Lawrence Valley Railroad.

For the further protection of female employes in New-York City.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 5.

Mr. COLE presented a petition of the Veteran Corps of California. He said they served two or three years, and during that time they were successful in their contest with various Indian tribes, subduing the Navajoes, Apaches and Comanches in New-Mexico. They were discharged nearly two thousand miles from home, and received a mere pittance to reach California, and now ask to be allowed the same rate of transportation which has been given to other discharged soldiers to cover their expenses.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

On motion of Mr. ROSS it was resolved that the Secretary of the Interior inform the Senate whether LEWIS V. BOGY is now in employment of that Department. If so, in what capacity, his duties and compensation, when appointed, and by whom, and what instructions, if any, have been given to him, and by whom.

THE SENATOR FROM DELAWARE.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which he said he would call up to-morrow, that WILLARD SAULSBURY, a Senator from Delaware, having appeared repeatedly on the floor of the Senate in a condition of intoxication, be, and he is hereby expelled from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate went into Executive session.

Registration in Virginia Under the Reconstruction Law.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, April 5.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order providing for registration. There is to be one Registering Officer for each Magisterial District in the counties, and one for each ward in the cities, whose qualifications are to be: Having been an officer in the United States army, or being a loyal citizen of the county in which he acts, or of some other county in the State; he must have a high character and, as far as possible, have the confidence of his fellow-citizens; he shall not be a candidate for any office, an officer of the army or Freedmen's Bureau. The appointments of all officers are to be made by Gen. SCHOFIELD on the recommendation made by an examining Board of army officers.

Gov. Geary's Reception at Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, April 5.

Gov. GEARY held a public reception last night at the Executive Mansion, to the legislators and distingued strangers. They partook of a splendid entertainment, which was conducted on temperance principles. not a drop of liquor being served.

THE "GREAT BREAK UP."

The Closing Days of the Rebellion in Texas and the Southwest.

I.

The great rebellion had its epochs which will mark anniversaries. Had secession succeeded, South Carolina would have celebrated the 20th of December as a natal day, Bull Run would have awakened its favored memories, and the final independence of "the Confederacy" would have become a Fourth of July. But the cause was lost. It was not the failure of an ordinary struggle to establish a new Government, or to change the organization of one existing. The very cause of contention has been eradicated. The nation which so deplored the rebellion finds its organism changed, and it dates from a new era. Human slavery in America has been destroyed. In the future the philosophical historian will direct his inquiries as to the events, time, manner and circumstances, which accomplished so wonderful an end.

It has become the fashion to quote Appomattox as the last final act of the rebellion. In one sense this is true. There was no great battle after that day. Hostile banners continued to float, bombastic pronunciamientos were issued, but after Richmond fell, LEE, with his shattered forces, had been captured, DAVIS and his Congress were flying, leaving their archives, with the details of a marvelous history, in the hands of the victors, the nation felt that the contest was at an end. And yet the last act in the drama had not been played. It was in the Trans-Mississippi Department and in the dispersion of the army of E. KIRBY SMITH, that the last scene points to the moral, now so necessary to be remembered by the Southern people, in their new organization, which separates them from the advisers who plunged them into ruin. I would wound the sensibilities of no one, great or humble, who is now or hereafter may be disqualified from active participation in the future government of the country; I would only record history and leave every thinking reader to his own reflections, hoping and trusting that the memorable past may guide us as to the future.

I may as well confess that the writer is one of the few, who saw all and acted an inconspicuous part from the "inside" point. There were many more than is generally believed, who never thought success possible or desirable. The idea of separate nationality, with an aggregation of States with the principle of secession as primary and cardinal—the league claiming a homogeniety upon the corner-stone of slavery and the productions across ten degrees of latitude—thus severing a mighty nation by an imaginary line, was too great an absurdity. Hence there were those of us, who from the "inside" studied the subject better and closer than the fortunate "Northerners," who only knew of the contest by the reports of their officers, soldiers and writers who were engaged in it, and by the marvelous revolutions wrought in business and society. This fortunate North, whether sympathizing with the insurgents or praying for the success of the Government, can never realize the situation of the Southern Unionist, who felt that the *gain* of his mad neighbors would be the actual *loss* of liberty to all who remained in the land and would entail perpetual conscription upon the unfortunate whites and eternal slavery upon the blacks. The Southern Unionists were not enemies to Slavery. They loved their homes and their sections with it. They possessed their full share of property and intelligence. They felt that mad men were carrying them all down together; and hence hundreds of thousands of ardent lovers of the Union engaged in the rebellion, hoping to control that which was as uncontrolable as any other mental distemper. Those of us who refused all participation, and whose sons and friends took service under the Union flag, could only watch passing events and wonder when the malady would reach its crisis.

From an inside view, the Unionists weighed every circumstance and marked carefully every inch of ground gained or lost. From maps, from the census, from other statistics, from their neighbors, some of whom had removed from the neighborhood of every battle-field, they compared and calculated every prospect. From necessity they were forced to reject the highly colored Southern accounts, which, in the aggregate, killed more "Yankee soldiers," the first three years of the war, than the census of 1860 showed people in the United States. Secretly they talked these things over, and wondered at the fathomless well of human credulity, which credited every Southern success, however exaggerated, and discredited battles lost and surrenders of whole armies, long after the events occurred. No public contradiction could be made, because the country was effectually under military rule, and every newspaper was but an echo of the despotism at Richmond. The conjectures, hopes and calculations of those who prayed for the downfall of "the Government" which had declared "every *man* from seventeen to fifty years of age a soldier," and had placed every species of "property" subject to military impressment, could only be secretly discussed.

After the surrender of Fort Donaldson, Island No. 10, Norfolk, New-Orleans, with the forts below, and Fort Pulaski, and the retreat of BEAUREGARD from Shiloh—thus giving the control of every Southern river to the Union forces—there was a wide spread panic in the South, which caused the "white flame" to rise from burning cotton bales, as far up the interior rivers as Little Rock and Shreveport. Our deluded people had enthroned cotton as king, and under his banner they had raised the standard of revolt. Now they were blindly burning their god. The one hundred thousand soldiers raised under the provisional act of 6th March, 1861, had nearly served out their time. Few, if any, then had reenlisted. Whole regiments disbanded during the battle of Shiloh. From an inside view we hazard nothing in saying, that had McCLELLAN and HALLECK advanced rapidly, the one upon Richmond, the other upon Vicksburgh, the war would have been closed before the 4th of July, 1862. But they waited the marshaling of forces, under the conscript law. McCLELLAN was driven from before Richmond, LEE marched into Maryland, and BRAGG into Kentucky. It was consequently left to GRANT to capture Vicksburgh and Richmond, and to SHERMAN to trample the vitals out of the rebellion. From April, 1862, until April, 1865, the Southern masses were beset by two opposing forces: the powerful Government of the United States, which sought to conquer the rebellion, and the Confederate Government at Richmond, which, by martial law and the aid of the State authorities, obtained complete mastery over the people. But the numerous army, which the rebel muster-rolls showed, was never all in the field at any one time. DAVIS never uttered a truer sentiment than when he said, in his Macon speech, that "two-thirds of his army were absent without leave." He might have added "they have deserted." Hence, when the news of the surrender of LEE with his small shattered forces, reached the Trans-Mississippi Department, there were presses and officers who claimed that the honorable soldier had so far forgotten what was due to his fame, as to have sent the main body of his troops to JOE JOHNSTON, before surrendering, and when the paucity of JOHNSTON'S numbers did not support it, they then contended that he had sent the forces to DICK TAYLOR, who was to cross the Mississippi River and make one great and successful campaign in Texas.

The Southern Unionists sincerely hoped that when LINCOLN and SEWARD met STEPHENS and others at Hampton Roads, some general terms of amnesty and restoration would be concluded. We believed then—I believe now—that such an arrangement would have been preferable to the hazards of restoring the shattered Union by military force. But the fall of Vicksburgh, the disaster at Sharpsburgh, the march of SHERMAN through Georgia and the Carolinas, the terrible slaughter by GRANT, during his march upon Richmond, had not convinced the Southern leaders that the downfall of their cause was certain. They still hoped that something would "turn up" to save them.

But nothing "turned up" which ought to have encouraged reasonable men. Some there were who insanely said, that the assassination of LINCOLN was a compensation for the fall of Richmond and the surrender of LEE. The last proclamation of DAVIS, when flying Southward, aroused some stay-at-homes to talk courageously, but it did not inspire any soldier with new courage. The surrender of JO. JOHNSTON was quickly followed by that of DICK TAYLOR. The capture of President DAVIS, with his Postmaster-General, REAGAN, and all the archives of their Government, and the precipitate flight of the Richmond Cabinet and Congress, at once convinced the Unionists that the "nation," which had sustained the war against the Government of our fathers for four long and terrible years, was dissolved, and that its banners would float no more. And yet, throughout Texas county meetings were held, and stout resolves were passed, encouraging soldiers in the field never to give up the struggle, and swearing that death was preferable to submission.

To the officer sent to Shreveport by Gen. GRANT, to demand the surrender of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, the latter returned a peremptory refusal. To understand all this the reader must comprehend the curious condition of the country. After the surrender of PEMBERTON and his army at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, on the 4th day of July, 1863, there was no real practical coöperation between the rebel forces on the east and those on the west side of the Mississippi River. Prior to that time the flour and vast herds of Texas had largely supplied the insurgent armies on the east side of the Mississippi; and the Texas cotton, impressed for the purpose, had, through Mexico, purchased the armaments for the field. It is fashionable to say that Texas did not suffer by the war. So far as the destruction of towns, houses, fences and railroads, with the exception of what MAGRUDER destroyed, this is true. But Texas suffered as great a proportionate loss of life, upon the battle-fields of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi, and by sickness, as any other State; and from Texans was taken more property "without money and without price," other than the credit of the defunct Confederacy, than from the people of any other State. If Texas recovers more rapidly, it is because her virgin soil invites immigration, and because the herds of cattle were inexhaustible, even by neglect and impressment.

After the downfall of Vicksburgh, E. KIRBY SMITH was invested with all the powers of a dictator. He paid little or no attention to the orders of the Richmond Congress and President. His own proclamations and orders became the rule of action. His reports showed 65,000 effective men in the field; his military operations extended to little beyond the repulse of BANKS upon the Red River and STEELE upon the Saline, and the raid of PRICE in Missouri. But his operations in impressing cotton, and detailing men to haul it into Mexico, were extensive and successful. In the importation of arms and the munitions of war his success was not so great. The general operation of SMITH'S orders was to demand of the planter one-tenth of his cotton for tithe. This was generally paid or laid aside with becoming grace. Then one-half the residue was demanded upon Government account, for which a certificate was given, to be redeemed in Confederate Treasury notes. In consideration of this half, a "permit" was given, which authorized the planter to haul the remaining half to Mexico, and to introduce certain commodities in exchange. Another set of impressment officers would soon afterward seize the planter's teams or negroes; and thus his "permit" was generally valueless, except to sell it for a trifling sum to some favored Jew or other speculator, who, for a liberal consideration, had the unimpeded right of export and import, across the Rio Grande and through the blockade. It is hard to tell who was most benefitted by these arbitrary and dishonest robberies of an infatuated people. The immediate benefits to them, despite the martial law orders of SMITH, HEBERT and MAGRUDER, that "Confederate Treasury notes were equal to gold and silver and should be taken in payment of debts," and the frequent incarceration of good men for "depreciating the life-blood of the Confederacy," was, that this "life-blood," found its level; and when weighed against a Mexican dollar, it was determined by the ounce Troy, rather than the face promise. In plain language, $30 of the Confederate promises were sold for one Spanish milled dollar, until the former were driven out of circulation in the Western part of the State. Fine goods were also imported, and our ladies were again adorned with Yankee bonnets, hoops, skirts and water-falls. The result, however, was a heavy drain of cotton, for which the grower never was paid; and the consumption of a million of fat beeves, for which the owners were never rewarded. And still, Texas prospered—building up a few factories and importing some machinery.

Large numbers of the slaves of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, and some from the east of the Mississippi, were carried by their masters into Texas. The Free State Constitutions of Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas were regarded by the deluded zealots with a kind of stolid indifference, as they intended to recover back all this free soil some day. How and when it was to be done, was the result of no matured calculation. The writer, when on an enforced visit to the Headquarters of Gen. MAGRUDER, who politely listened to a more free expression of opinion than the General was accustomed to hear, ventured to point out to that fighting soldier that the contest commenced with slavery in fifteen States, and that then, before three years had gone, it had been destroyed, by organic law, in Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee, and that the blacks were being mustered into the Federal armies by hundreds of thousands; and, as a consequence, he ventured to ask the General, How was it possible to save the institution? To this Gen. MAGRUDER replied: "We shall probably lose Slavery, but we shall sustain the cause." In his mind the "cause" was to be held together by a few demoralized armies.

G. W. P.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The proposed annexation of West Florida to Alabama is receiving much attention in that section, and a Mobile paper says:

"Now that Alabama and Florida are mere territorial subdivisions of 'District Number Three,' there is little room for the operation of State pride upon the question. The union of Montgomery and Pensacola by railroad, the dependence of Pensacola for future prosperity upon an intimate connection with the interior of Alabama, and her entire isolation from Middle and East Florida, all have tended to bring the question to the more favorable attention of her people."

A Detroit paper says that on the 30th ult., a young man, who stated that he was acting at the request of the American Consul at Windsor, C. W., went upon one of the city ferries and accosted several ladies, requesting them to give him an invoice of the goods which they had in their possession. The Custom-house authorities of Detroit are somewhat incensed at this action and claim that the American Consul had no right to give any such order, or to require any person to give an invoice of the goods in their possession, but should obtain it from the parties in Canada who sold the goods.

The *Sunbeam*, which has been published at the New-Jersey State Prison, has closed its short career, saying:

"We are happy in the consciousness that, even though a prisoner, we have been the means of doing some little good. Our aim has been, not to amuse, but to warn and instruct the prisoner, as it is not the convict's province to dictate to the outer world. We have endeavored to cheer the friendless convicts, and to awaken the good and generous impulses in their dormant hearts."

A paper published in Worcester County, Md., March 30, says: "Hundreds of cords of wood have been floated off by the flood on the Pocomoke River and lost, while thousands of bushels of grain have been damaged in the granaries, and hundreds of cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., drowned on the seaside and beach in this county."

A member of a surveying party on the Central Pacific Railroad, while in Salt Lake City visited the Mormon Theatre, and after surveying that wrote: "There were lots of women present, but not a pretty face among them. Indeed I have not seen one in the whole territory that would induce me to forsake my bachelordom."

The New-Orleans *Times* says that Mayor HEATH, upon his inauguration, promptly turned his attention to the consideration of objects of the most pressing importance, such as the condition of the levees, and the work to be done for their protection.

At one of the banks in Boston, on the 1st inst., a stockholder received thirty-one dividends on two shares of stock, which he has held since 1852. He has been out of the country most of the time.

The National Military Asylum has ordered two steam fire-engines, one for the Eastern Division, at Augusta, Me., and one for the Northwestern Division, just established at Milwaukee.

On Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon, March 30 and 31, rowdies made attacks on the Police in Detroit, and were badly beaten. Two of the assailants were shot and three captured.

Those who are posted in Portland, Me., say that they can always tell when a certain liquor-dealer has a supply on hand, by his hanging out a sign of "butter" at his door.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Nos.	Nos.
1076—Dolan vs. Schultz.	107—Eley vs. Norton.
98—Tanner vs. Parshall.	108—Boss vs. Comstock.
102—Adams vs. Fort Plain Bank.	109—Drew vs. 8th-av. R. R. Co.
103—Morse vs. Brisbane.	110—Boston Carpet Co. vs. Journeay.
104—Fire Department of City of Troy vs. Bacon.	111—Gahena vs. Fielden.
104½—Lee vs. Decker.	112—Phillips vs. Wooster.
105—Somes vs. Rutger Fire Ins. Co.	113—Wood et al. vs. Fleet et al.
106—Niagara International Falls Co. vs. Great Western R. R. Co.	

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPING—STATE LIEN LAWS—STATE COURTS CANNOT ENFORCE ADMIRALTY LIENS.

MR. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court.

The Steam Vessel Moses Taylor, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Wilson Hammons.—This case arises upon certain provisions of a statute of California regulating proceedings in civil cases in the Courts of that State. (Laws of California of 1851, p. 51.) The sixth chapter of the statute relates to actions against steamers, vessels and boats, and provides that they shall be liable, First—For services rendered on board of them at the request of, or on contract with, their respective owners, agents, masters or consignees. Second—For supplies furnished for their use upon the like request. Third—For materials furnished in their construction, repair or equipment. Fourth—For their wharfage and anchorage within the State. Fifth—For nonperformance or mal-performance of any contract for the transportation of persons or property made by their respective owners, agents, masters or consignees. Sixth—For injuries committed by them to persons or property; and declares that these several causes of action shall constitute liens upon the steamers, vessels and boats for one year after the causes of action shall have occurred, and have priority in the order enumerated, and preference over all other demands. The statute also provides that actions for demands arising upon any of these grounds may be brought directly against the steamers, vessels, or boats by name, that process may be served on the master, mate, or any person having charge of the same, that they may be attached as security for the satisfaction of any judgment which may be recovered; and that if the attachment be not discharged, and a judgment be recovered by the plaintiff, they may be sold with their tackle, apparel and furniture, or such interest therein as may be necessary, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the judgment. These provisions, with the exception of the clause, designating the order of priority in the liens, and their preference over demands, were enacted in 1851; that clause was inserted by an amendment in 1860. In 1863 the steamship *Moses Taylor*, a vessel over 1,000 tons burthen, was owned by Marshal O. Roberts, of the City of New-York, and was employed by him in navigating the Pacific Ocean, and in carrying passengers and freight between Panama and San Francisco. In October of that year, the plaintiff in the Court below, the defendant in error in this Court, entered into a contract with Roberts as owner of this steamship by which in consideration of one hundred dollars Roberts agreed to transport him from New-York to San Francisco as a steerage passenger with reasonable dispatch, and to furnish him with necessary food, water, and berths, or other conveniences for lodging on the voyage. The contract as set forth in the complaint, does not in terms provide for transportation on any portion of the voyage by the *Moses Taylor*, but the case was tried upon the supposition that such was the fact, and we shall therefore treat the contract as if it specified a transportation by that steamer on the Pacific for the distance between Panama and San Francisco. For alleged breach of this contract the present action was brought, under the statute mentioned, in a Court of a Justice of the Peace held within the City of San Francisco. Courts held by Justices of the Peace, were at that time, by another statute, invested with jurisdiction of these cases, where the amount claimed did not exceed $200, except where the action was brought to recover seamen's wages for a voyage performed, in whole or in part without the waters of the State. (Laws of California of 1853, p. 287, and of 1856, p. 133.) The agent for the *Moses Taylor* appeared to the action, and denied the jurisdiction of the Court, insisting that the cause of action was one over which the Courts of Admiralty had exclusive jurisdiction, and also traversed the several matters alleged as breaches of the contract. The Justice of the Peace overruled the objection to his jurisdiction, and gave judgment for the amount claimed. On appeal to the County Court the action was tried *de novo* upon the same pleadings, but in all respects as if originally commenced in that Court. The want of jurisdiction there and the exclusive cognizance of such causes of action by the Courts of Admiralty were again urged and again overruled; and a similar judgement to that of the Justice of the Peace was rendered. The amount of the judgment was too small to enable the owner of the steamer to take the case by appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. That Court has no appellate jurisdiction in cases where the demand in dispute, exclusive of interest, is under $300, unless it involve the legality of a tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine. (Constitution of the State, Art VI., section 4, as amended in 1862.) The decision of the County Court was the decision of the highest Court in the State which had jurisdiction of the matter in controversy. From that Court, therefore, the case is brought here by writ of error. The case presented is clearly one within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. The contract for the transportation of the plaintiff was a maritime contract; as stated in the complaint, it related exclusively to a service to be performed on the high seas, and pertained solely to the business of commerce and navigation. There is no distinction in principle between a contract of this character and a contract for the transportation of merchandise. The same liability attaches upon their execution both to the owner and the ship. The passage money, in the one case, is equivalent to the freight money in the other. A breach of either contract is the appropriate subject of admiralty jurisdiction. The action against the steamer by name, authorized by the statute of California, is a proceeding in the nature and with the incidents of a suit in admiralty. The distinguishing and characteristic feature of such suit is that the vessel or thing proceeded against, itself is seized and impleaded as the defendant, and is judged and sentenced accordingly. It is the dominion of the suit in admiralty over the vessel or thing itself which gives to the title made under its decrees validity against all the world. By the common law process, whether of *mesne* attachment or execution, property is reached only through a personal defendant, and then only to the extent of his title. Under a sale, therefore, upon a judgment in a common law proceeding, the title acquired can never be better than that possessed by the personal defendant. It is his title, and not the property itself, which is sold. The statute of California, to the extent in which it authorizes actions *in rem*, against vessels, for causes of action cognizable in the admiralty, invests her Courts with admiralty jurisdiction, and to the Supreme Court of that State has decided in several cases. In Averill *vs.* The steamer *Hartford*, (2 Cal., 308,) the Court thus held, and added that "the proceeding in such actions must be governed by the principles and forms of Admiralty Courts, except where otherwise controlled or directed by the act." This jurisdiction of the Courts of California was asserted and is maintained upon the assumed ground that the cognizance by the Federal Courts "of civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction" is not exclusive, as declared by the ninth section of the Judiciary Act of 1789. The question presented for our determination is, therefore, whether such cognizance by the Federal Courts is exclusive, and this depends either upon the constitutional grant of judicial power, or the validity of the provision of the ninth section of the act of Congress. The Constitution declares that the judicial power of the United States "shall extend to all cases of law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens, or subjects. (Art. II., Sec. 2.) How far this judicial power is exclusive, or may, by the legislation of Congress, be made exclusive, in the Courts of the United States has been much discussed, though there has been no direct adjudication upon the point. In the opinion delivered in the case of Masters *vs.* Hunter's Lessee, (1 Wheat., 304) Mr. Justice Story comments upon the fact that there are two classes of cases enumerated in the clause cited, between which a distinction is drawn; that the first class includes cases arising under the Constitution laws and treaties of the United States, cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, and cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and that with reference to this class the language is that the judicial power shall extend to "all" cases; but that in the subsequent part of the clause, which embraces all the other cases of national cognizance, and forms the second class, the word "all" is dropped, and the learned Justice appears to have thought the variation in the language the result of some determinate reason, and suggests that with respect to the first class it may have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution imperatively to extend the judicial power either in an original or appellate form to all cases, and with respect to the latter class, to leave it to Congress to qualify the jurisdiction in such manner as public policy might dictate. Many cogent reasons and various considerations of public policy are stated in support of this suggestion. The vital importance of all the cases enumerated in the first class to the national sovereignty is mentioned as a reason which may have warranted the distinction, and would seem to require that they should be vested exclusively in the national Courts—a consideration which does not apply, at least with equal force, to cases of the second class. Without, however, placing implicit reliance upon the distinction stated, the learned Justice observes in conclusion, that it is manifest that the judicial power of the United States is in some cases unavoidably exclusive of all State authority, and that in all others it may be made so at the election of Congress. We agree fully with this conclusion. The legislation of Congress has proceeded upon this supposition. The Judiciary Act of 1789, in its distribution of jurisdiction to the several Federal Courts, recognizes and is framed upon the theory that in all cases to which the judicial power of the United States extends, Congress may rightfully vest exclusive jurisdiction in the Federal courts. It declares that in some cases from their commencement such jurisdiction shall be exclusive; in other cases it determines at what stage of procedure such jurisdiction shall attach, and how long and how far concurrent jurisdiction of the State Courts shall be permitted. Thus, cases in which the United States are parties, civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and cases against Consuls and Vice-Consuls, except for certain offences, are placed, from their commencement, exclusively under the cognizance of the Federal Courts. On the other hand, some cases in which an alien, or a citizen of another State, is made a party, may be brought either in a Federal or a State Court, at the option of the plaintiff; and if brought in the State Court may be prosecuted until the appearance of the defendant, and then, at his option, may be suffered to remain there, or may be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. Other cases, not included under these heads, but involving questions under the Constitution, laws, treaties or authority of the United States, are only drawn within the control of the Federal Courts upon appeal or writ of error after final judgment. By subsequent legislation of Congress, and particularly by the legislation of the last four years, many of the cases which by the Judiciary Act could only come under the cognizance of the Federal Courts, after final judgment in the State Courts, may be withdrawn from the concurrent jurisdiction of the latter Courts at earlier stages, upon the application of the defendant. The constitutionality of these provisions cannot be seriously questioned, and is of frequent recognition by both State and Federal Courts. The cognizance of civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, vested in the District Courts, by the ninth section of the Judiciary Act, may be supported upon like considerations. It has been made exclusive by Congress, and that is sufficient, even if we should admit that in the absence of its legislation the State Courts might have taken cognizance of these causes. But there are many weighty reasons why it was so declared. "The admiralty jurisdiction," says Mr. Justice Story, "naturally connects itself on the one hand with our diplomatic relations and the duties to foreign nations and their subjects, and on the other hand with the great interests of navigation and commerce, foreign and domestic. There is then a peculiar wisdom in giving to the National Government a jurisdiction of this sort which cannot be rejected, except for the general good, and which multiplies the securities for the public peace abroad, and gives to commerce and navigation the most encouraging support at home." (Comm., sec. 1672.) The case before us is not within the saving clause of the ninth section. That clause only saves to suitors "the right of a common law remedy where the common law is competent to give it." It is not a remedy in the common law courts which is saved, but a common law remedy. A proceeding *in rem*, is not a remedy afforded by the common law; it is a proceeding under the civil law. When used in the common law courts, it is given by statute. It follows, from the views expressed, that the judgment of the County Court must be reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the action for want of jurisdiction; and it is so ordered.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The steamer Bogaley and cargo vs. the United States.—This steamer and cargo, consisting of nearly 800 bales of cotton and some turpentine, were captured in July, 1863, about two hundred and thirty miles from Mobile, after a brisk chase by a number of our naval vessels. The prize was brought to New-Orleans and there libeled.

The only claim interposed was that of Joshua Brogdon, of New-Albany, Ind., who alleged that as a member of the firm of Cox, Brainerd & Co., of Mobile, he owned one-sixth of the vessel and cargo, for which interest he prayed restitution. Brogdon claimed that he was a citizen of Indiana and a true and loyal citizen of the United States, and that during the year 1862 the rebels attempted, by a pretended decree, to confiscate his interest in the copartnership property of his firm.

The Court below dismissed the claim and condemned the vessel and cargo.

This appeal was then taken, the appellant claiming that his property in the vessel and cargo cannot be forfeited as enemies' property; for it is not shown either that his domicil is or was in the enemy's country or that the property was by him employed in any manner in illegal trade with the enemy. It's not the place where a thing is which, in the estimation of the international code, determines the nature of that thing, but the character of the person to whom it belongs. The domicil of the party is the true test of national character, and determines the nature of property. This doctrine is applicable to civil as well as international ways, and during this rebellion what has constituted "enemy's territory" within the meaning of the rule has been authoritatively settled by this Court in several cases.

The Government insist that the partnership was established and domiciled in the enemy's country, and that such a partnership is, by the law of war, treated throughout as a hostile establishment, and the whole partnership property is liable to capture and condemnation as enemy's property, notwithstanding one or more of the partners may be domiciled in a neutral country; therefore, *a fortiori*, some of the partners are domiciled in one of the hostile countries and the rest in the other, the partnership is hostile and the partners are also personally enemies. Vessels have a peculiar character impressed upon them by the special nature of their documents, and they have always been held to the character with which they are so invested, to the exclusion of any claims of interest that persons living in neutral countries may actually have in them.

H. Crawford, S. S. Cox and J. J. Lewis for appellants; Henry Stanbery and J. Hubley Ashton for United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS—VESSELS CROSSING.

Paul Spofford et al. vs. The Propeller Jersey Blue. James H. Bunting et al. vs. The Steamship Columbia.—These were cross actions brought to recover damages sustained by the steamship *Columbia* and the propeller *Jersey Blue* in a collision between them, which occurred about off Castle Garden on the 7th of January, 1860.

On behalf of the *Columbia* it was alleged that she left her berth at Pier No. 4 North River about 4 P. M., bound on her regular voyage to Charleston, the tide running ebb and there being ice in the river extending out some distance from the piers. That she went out and headed down the river, not yet having got under full headway, when the *Jersey Blue* undertook to cross the river from the Jersey side, but instead of going under the stern of the *Columbia* undertook to go ahead of her; that the *Columbia* was headed more to the eastward to avoid her, but the *Jersey Blue* came forward without stopping as she should have done, and struck the *Columbia* under her starboard wheel, doing about $10,000 damages.

On behalf of the *Jersey Blue* it was alleged that the *Columbia* was running at an undue rate of speed, and did not stop and back as she should have done, and paid no attention to the signals which were given from the propeller, but ran into her, hitting her in the side; that the *Jersey Blue* was on a course from Jersey City round into the East River, and was on a course ahead of the *Columbia*, which could and should have avoided her.

By the Court.—At about 3 or 4 P. M. of Jan. 7, 1860, the steamer *Columbia* started from Pier No. 4, North River, on a voyage to Charleston, S. C., fully manned and sailed by a competent crew and officers. There were large bodies of floating ice running in the river, but there was a navigable passage for the steamer from her pier out into the river and upon her purposed route toward Ellis' Island down the harbor and bay through the broken and floating ice, which embarrassed but did not bar her navigation. When the steamer cleared her pier at its west and south side, and reached the open water, she commenced bearing her course down the bay in the direction of Ellis' Island, being the proper navigation for her to pursue in her departure to sea, when she observed the *Jersey Blue*, which had, about contemporaneously with the *Columbia*, come out of a dock at Jersey City, on the opposite side of the bay, with a cargo on board, aiming her course across the bay to a landing place at a pier in the East River, near the Battery, running a course quartering or diagonal from the coal docks at Jersey City, higher up the river and in the rear of the *Columbia* at her departure from Pier No. 4, North River, for her place of destination in the East River, and necessarily crossing the line and track of the *Columbia*.

The speed of the propeller in her passage across the river to the place where the two vessels encountered each other, was estimated by the testimony to be largely to the advantage of the propeller, the latter vessel running at about the rate of six miles an hour, while the former, at the same time and to the place of their meeting, not exceeding one-half of that speed. The two vessels were brought into immediate contiguity in mid-river, between the two places from which the vessels departed, at about the same time, and they were discerned from each other about simultaneously, and then both became aware that precautions had become necessary to avoid the danger of an immediate collision. The evidence shows that the vessels had entered the loose ice floating in the river, and the port wheel of the *Columbia* being then imbedded in the floating ice, impeding her steerage, and her pilot calling to the propeller to stop and back, and witnesses from the propeller averring that two signal whistles were blown on her, as notices to the *Columbia* to pass the propeller under her stern. The testimony is conflicting between the witnesses as to the giving of the signals on the propeller, so as to supply notice to the *Columbia* of the position to which the propeller had arrived. The collision had then become imminent.

This Court is of opinion that the clear weight of the evidence in the case is that the propeller started from the New-Jersey shore in advance of the position the *Columbia* had in starting place from the New-York pier, and was crossing the river in a course from the [illegible] to the [illegible], taking a route not necessary to reach her point of destination, unnecessarily crowding upon that pursued by the *Columbia*, and tending to embarrass and intercept her navigation and safe progress in the lawful course upon which she was then proceeding, and was guilty of tortious trespass upon the *Columbia* in the collision; that the propeller was not embarrassed, knowing the position and course of the *Columbia*, and her own superior velocity of movement, in attempting to force her way across the bows of the *Columbia*, and that she thereby produced the collision, and that she must be condemned to pay the damages.

Decree for libellants in the first action. Libel dismissed in the second.

For the *Columbia*, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict; for the *Jersey Blue*, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

The case of Alfred Sinclair, charged with having forged pay accounts in the Custom-house, was up before the Commissioner yesterday.

Dean M. Johnson testified: Am Assistant Auditor in the New-York Custom-house; have been so for about fourteen years; I recognize the prisoner; he is a clerk in the Custom-house; has been there about two years; (papers shown;) these pay accounts I have seen before; there are seven; on the 30th of March they were brought to me; I gave defendant a check on the Cashier for the amounts represented thereon, excepting the one marked Mr. Philips; these accounts are what they purport to be, except the filling in; the accounts are genuine; the word March has been substituted for February; the date of the receipt of the money has been altered four times each; I mean by saying that they are genuine that the signatures are genuine; Mr. Philips' account was presented by defendant; told him that the account was wrong, that the salary had been increased from $1,800 to $2,000 per annum; I told him to take it back to Mr. Philips; meantime another account was presented to me for Mr. Philips which I paid; soon after this exhibit, No. 7 was presented to the same man; it was altered as I had suggested; it was not the same paper he had presented before; this was presented to me twice; when defendant presented it the second time I told him I had paid it, and he should tell Mr. Philips I would keep it; he walked off and did not say anything.

Cross-examined.—My particular duties are to make up accounts and pay them; I pay nobody else but employes of the Custom-house; there are between 500 and 1,000 whom I pay every month; we generally pay on the last day of the month, except when it falls on Sunday, if we have the money; if we have not, we wait till we do get it; I know J. H. Stedwell, Deputy Collector; he has charge of the Third Division; I believe they call it the Warehouse Bureau; as a rule he did not collect his salary; I cannot say to whom I paid it for February; I cannot tell any particular person to whom I paid it any month previous to February; I knew Millard; he is not here; sure I know him by sight; he is a clerk; cannot say in what Division.

Mr. Bell objected to the course of cross-examination being pursued, as it would take too much time.

Mr. Beebe said he did not intend to have this matter glossed over; he supposed it would take time, and he proposed to show that the witness did not have the power to discriminate positively. Admitted.

Witness—Cannot say who presented Mr. Millard's account for February; cannot state any particular month when he presented his bill himself; I can identify the gentlemen named on all these papers personally; Mr. Mason has always drawn his own money; also Mr. Mumford; the others I cannot say have drawn their own money; these papers were presented to me on the 30th of March; it did not strike me as extraordinary that the account of Mr. Mumford and Mr. Mason should be presented by a third party for payment; that grows out of the fact that that is the common custom; there is or used to be a person named John T. Erhardt, a clerk in the Custom-house; I do not know who drew his salary for March; I know Mr. Ingraham by sight; defendant drew is for March; never paid Mr. Ingraham's account for March except on that account; I desire to correct myself by saying that I paid it on another account to him self on Tuesday or Wednesday, the 2d or 3d of April, after the arrest of defendant; I determined these accounts to have been altered from February to March, by inspection; I did not observe any of the alterations on these accounts when they were presented, except that of Mr. Philips; the checks with which they were paid were dated 31st of March; they were filled up by the clerks in the office; all in the handwriting of Mr. Wellman excepting Mr. Stedwell's, which I filled myself; I correct that by saying that last month they were all Mr. Wellman's; there were between 700 and 1,000 checks filled in; about three-quarters of the number were paid on the 31st; about 700 were paid on that day; cannot give any approximation as to how many had then to be paid; perhaps about 300; I commenced to pay at about half-past nine o'clock; I looked at the clock; it was nine o'clock and some minutes when I got to the Custom-house; I cannot tell how many minutes; I got at the time I commenced to pay by knowledge; I did not look at the clock to see the time I began to pay off; I don't remember who were in the office when I got there; a messenger came over from the Appraiser's Department with about fifteen accounts that morning first; was about a minute paying him; there was no one present at that time; I have no general rule as to when I begin to pay.

At this point the examination was adjourned till Friday at 2 o'clock.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Henry E. Davies, Chief Judge; Judges Hunt, Porter, Wright, Scrugham, Beckes, Parker, and Grover.

MOTIONS PASSED UPON.

In the matter of the petition of J. H. White to set aside order appointing John A. Dix Receiver, &c., the motion to dismiss the appeal was granted with costs.

James Morgan et al., vs. Edward King et al. The motion for leave to reargue the case was denied with costs.

CASES ARGUED AND SUBMITTED.

Daniel Douglass, Respondent, vs. William Day et al., Appellants; (exchanged with *People ex rel., Dunn vs. Williams.* This cause arising upon a promissory note secured by collaterals.

Gabriel Disoway, Respondent, vs. Joseph C. Winants, Appellant.—The chief question in the case is whether the referee had the right to charge $8 per day for three services, against the provisions of the statute allowing $2. The Referees who were engaged in this cause also had applied the results of their labors to three other cases, and upon this circumstance the claim was founded.

Mortimer Brown, Respondent, vs. Allen Penfield et al. Appellants.—This is an appeal from an order setting aside the report of a Referee as against evidence. The action is on the amount of two acceptances dated in 1852, being upon drafts drawn by Miles White to his own order and indorsed by White and accepted by defendants, who in their answer deny the allegations of the complaint, and set up a variety of matters which did not appear on the trial. The only matters raised by the complaint and answered to specifically were the making and negotiation of the drafts. It is claimed first, that the drafts were drawn and indorsed; second, that they were accepted by defendants; third, that the plaintiff was in possession of them, and that upon these facts being placed before the Court the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

Walter N. Conkey, Respondent, vs. Thomas H. Bond, Appellant.—This is an appeal from a judgment rendered at the General Term reversing a judgment of the Special Term, and ordering a new trial. The action was brought to rescind the sale of ten shares of the stock of the Oswego River Starch Company transferred to the plaintiff, and also to recover $1,500 as the price that had been paid for it.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—APRIL 5

Before Judge Noah Davis and a Jury.

WHAT IS A REASONABLE TIME TO PAY A DEBT?

James W. De Wolf vs. John Murphy.—This action involves an important principle. The facts of the case are in substance as follows: On or about the 18th of November last the defendant purchased of the plaintiff carpets for the purpose of furnishing his house in Williamsburgh. The amount of the bill was a little over $300. The agreement as to payment, as proved upon the trial, was that defendant could pay when it suited his convenience. The Court, after argument by counsel upon either side, held that this must be construed to mean a reasonable time. The suit was brought on the 6th of December, eighteen days after the sale, and the defendant insisted that that was not a reasonable time, and that in fact the money was not due when suit was brought. The Court held otherwise, and directed the jury to render a verdict for the amount claimed. The defendant proposes to take an appeal to the Court above.

For plaintiff, B. Underhill, Esq.; for defendant, E. W. Dodge, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—APRIL 5.

By Barnard, J.

ORDER OF ARREST—ESTOPPEL.

Wolf et al. vs. Moses Sichel et al.—This was a motion to discharge an order of arrest granted against the defendant, Moses Sichel. It seems that a short time ago, the defendant Sichel, and Tucker, went to the plaintiffs and other wine merchants in this City and, under representations that they were partners, obtained a large amount of goods. That after the goods were received, it appeared that the wife of the defendant was a partner with Tucker, and not with Sichel, and the wife shortly thereafter made, as is alleged, a sham bill of sale of all their property to one Audio. Upon these facts the defendant (Sichel,) was arrested and held to bail.

The defendant's counsel, upon affidavits, moved to discharge the order of arrest upon the ground that Sichel was merely a clerk of his wife, and not the actual partner in the business. The plaintiff, however, produced prominent merchants of this City, who gave evidence tending to show that the defendants had obtained goods from all of them as partners, and that only after payment was demanded, the defendant denied that he was a partner. Plaintiff insisted that the defendants were estopped from denying their partnership, and could not now take advantage of their own wrong.

The Court took the papers and subsequently denied the motion to vacate the arrest with costs.

Blumenstiel & Cohen, for plaintiff; Comstock Bros., for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I—APRIL 5.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF LANDLORDS FOR THE SAFETY OF TENANTS.

Margaret Ambrose vs. Margaret Byrne.—Plaintiff in this case, a woman of 60 years, was a tenant of defendant, occupying the premises No. 84 [illegible] street, Williamsburgh. On going to the [illegible] one day, the platform gave way and she fell a distance of eight feet, breaking her leg and rendering her a cripple for life. This action was brought to recover damages, for the injury, from the owner of the premises. The Court held that landlords were bound to keep their tenements in repair and in safe condition for the occupants, and in default of so doing were liable in damages for any injury that might accrue for their neglect. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,600.

James M. Sheehan for plaintiff; Paddock & Cannon for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—APRIL 5.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Solomon N. Stires et al. vs. The Indemnity Fire Insurance Company.—This is an action to recover the amount of a policy of insurance on property belonging to plaintiffs, and destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th of September, 1862. The plaintiffs purchased in 1861 the equity of redemption in a distillery and grist-mill at Shortsville, N. Y., for $300. The property, as defendants claim, was mortgaged for all it was worth, and, consequently, the plaintiffs had no insurable interest in the property, and have lost nothing by the fire. In proof of this they set forth in the pleadings that the mortgages were being foreclosed, and the plaintiffs about being dispossessed of the property, by process of law, at or about the time of the fire. Soon after the purchase of this equity of redemption the plaintiffs at different times procured sixteen policies of insurance in fourteen companies, ranging from one to eight thousand dollars, and amounting in all to about $30,000, and, after the fire brought, thirteen suits in the various courts of this City and three in Ontario County, all of which the insurance companies are resisting. Two of the cases have been tried in Ontario County, and the insurance companies have obtained verdicts in each. The plaintiffs now propose to try a New-York jury, and both sides are here with a large number of witnesses. The defence is on the ground, first, the want of any insurable interest on the property destroyed; second, fraudulent misrepresentation of the value of the property and amount of the mortgages; third; breach of warranty as to force pump, which the defendant alleges was designedly out of order at the time of the fire, and, lastly, on the ground of arson, it being claimed in the pleadings that the property was fired by one of the parties interested in the profits of the distillery. A formidable array of counsel is employed on both sides, and the trial will probably occupy several days.

Wm. Fullerton, O. H. Steele and A. J. Vanderpoel for plaintiffs; G. W. Parsons, D. J. Mitchell and Ex-Judge Pierrepont for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 5.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

In the case of John W. Webster et al. vs. Wm. Graham et al., to recover lawyer's fees (reported yesterday) the jury to-day returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed—$179 64.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

Thiele *vs.* Edge; motion denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 5, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '71...C.	105⅝	200	Quick. Min. Co.	33
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74 C. In.	107	100	Del. & H Canal	145
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C	109	100	Mar. Min. Co.	8
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R	109¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C'62. Small	109½	2400	do	[illegible]
25,000	do	109⅝	1300	do	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107⅞	125	do	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107⅞	200	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65. New Issue	107⅛	200	do	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	107⅜	1800	do	[illegible]
20,000	do	107⅜	100	do	[illegible]
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...R.	98	200	Erie R. Pr.	[illegible]
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser. Sm'll	106	500	Hud. R. R.	[illegible]
22,500	do...2d Ser.	106	100	do	[illegible]
9,500	do...3d Ser.	105⅞	6	N. Y. & N. H.	[illegible]
1000	do	125½	1500	Reading	[illegible]
1,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...C	1.7¾	20	do	[illegible]
6,000	N. Y. St. 5s '75	95	2000	do	[illegible]
7,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62¾	2000	do	[illegible]
3,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	50	1300	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	80½	700	do	[illegible]
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. L.	98	200	do	[illegible]
10,000	R. I. State 6s	99	200	Ill. Cen.	[illegible]
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	95	600	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
60,000	Ohio & M. C.	25¾	50	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
8,000	do...b30	26	300	do	[illegible]
1,000	Tol. & W. 1M. Ex.	87½	500	do	[illegible]
10,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	100	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
50	Mech. Bank. As.	117	300	do	[illegible]
100	Canton Co.	44¼	100	do	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	30½	1500	do	[illegible]
100	do	30⅝	300	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
200	West. U. Tel.	41½	650	do	[illegible]
130	At. Mail SS. Co.	81	1400	do	[illegible]
100	Pac. M. SS. Co.	120½	300	do	[illegible]
1100	do	120½	500	do	[illegible]
100	do...2d call	121½	200	do	[illegible]
200	do	122	200	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65 New Issue	107⅛	100	do	[illegible]
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65. New	107⅛	30	N. J. Cen. R.	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	98⅛	20	do	[illegible]
			600	Pitts. F. W. & C.	[illegible]
			200	do	[illegible]
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
			12	Stonington R.	[illegible]
			10,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]
			100	Quicksilver	[illegible]
			100	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
			400	Cleve. & Tol.	120

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]
25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62.	107½	50	do	[illegible]
12,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅞	800	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	62¾	500	do	[illegible]
10,000	do...b30	63	50	do	[illegible]
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	25¾	400	C. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
7,000	Gt. W. R. 2d M.	72	500	do	[illegible]
200	Canton Company	45	300	Hud. Riv. R.	[illegible]
200	Quicksilver	31⅛	200	Reading R.	[illegible]
100	do	31⅜	200	do	[illegible]
100	At. M. S. Co...s60	80	700	do	[illegible]
200	Cum. Coal. Pr.	31	50	do	[illegible]
25	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	121	100	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
300	do	120⅜	400	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
100	do	120⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
200	do	120⅝	300	do	[illegible]
100	do	120⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
200	do	120⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
300	do	120⅛	100	do	[illegible]
600	do	120	200	do	[illegible]
100	do...2d call	120½	200	Cleve. & Tol.	120¼
			400	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	44½	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
100	Pac. M. SS. Co.	120	600	do	[illegible]
100	do	120½	300	do	[illegible]
100	do...b10	120½	800	do	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel.	41½	1200	do	[illegible]
1500	N. Y. Cen.	100⅞	500	do	[illegible]
700	do	100⅞	600	do	[illegible]
200	do...b3	100⅞	1400	Chi., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
100	do...b10	100⅞	300	do	[illegible]
900	do...s3	100⅞	1000	do	[illegible]
800	do...c	100⅞	200	do	[illegible]
400	do...c	100⅞	400	do	[illegible]
200	do...s3	100⅞	400	do	[illegible]
1600	Erie Railroad	55⅛	500	do	[illegible]
600	do	55⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
1800	do...c	55⅜	400	do	[illegible]
200	do...b10	55½	200	do	[illegible]
500	do...s3	55⅜	600	C. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
1000	do	55⅜	800	do	[illegible]
400	do	55⅜	200	do	[illegible]
200	Hudson R. R.	136	400	do	[illegible]
500	Reading R...c	101⅛	600	do	[illegible]
500	do	101⅛	900	do	[illegible]
400	do...b10	101⅛	600	do	[illegible]
200	Tol., W. & W...b10	38	300	do	[illegible]
300	do	37½	100	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
600	Cleve. & Pitts.	76⅞	100	do	[illegible]
200	do...c	76⅜	200	do	[illegible]
400	do...b3	76⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	26	300	Mich. S. & N. I...c	[illegible]
10,000	do	25¾	800	do	[illegible]
10,000	do...b5	26⅛	200	do...b15	[illegible]
100	Mar. Pref.	21¼	600	do	[illegible]
200	Pac. Mail	122	300	do...s3	[illegible]
300	do	121¼	200	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
200	do	121	400	do	[illegible]
250	do...s60	120⅝	500	do	[illegible]
300	do...b10	121	400	do	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel...s3	40⅞	200	do	[illegible]
600	N. Y. Central...b3	101⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol.	[illegible]
500	do	101⅞	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
400	do...s3	101⅞	200	do	[illegible]
600	do...c	101⅞	300	do	[illegible]
300	do...b10	101⅞	100	do	[illegible]
300	do	101⅞	200	do	[illegible]
100	Quick. Min. Co.	31⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
300	Erie Railroad	56	100	do	[illegible]
1800	do	56⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf...b3	[illegible]
300	do...b15	56⅛	600	do	[illegible]
300	do...c	56⅛	600	do	[illegible]
600	do...b3	56⅛	400	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
200	do...b4	56⅛	300	do	[illegible]
500	Reading R...s60	101¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Pacific Mail	120	100	West. U. Tel.	41⅛
100	do...s10	120	400	Reading R.	101⅝
100	do	120½	300	Chi., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
900	N. Y. Cen.	100⅞	1400	do	[illegible]
200	do...b5	100⅞	800	do	[illegible]
200	do...b3	100⅞	400	do	[illegible]
600	Erie R.	55⅜	200	do	[illegible]
1200	do...b3	55⅜	200	do	[illegible]
400	do...s3	55⅜	600	do	[illegible]
300	do...b10	55⅜	600	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
600	do	55⅜	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
1100	M. S. & N. I. R.	71⅛	400	do	[illegible]
200	do...b3	71⅛	600	do	[illegible]
100	do...b5	71⅛	1400	do	[illegible]
200	do...s15	71	200	do	[illegible]
200	do...s3	71⅛	500	do	[illegible]
1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	75⅞	300	do	[illegible]
200	do...b10	76	400	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
400	do	75⅞	100	do	[illegible]
300	do...b10	75⅞	200	do	[illegible]
600	do...s3	75⅞			

FRIDAY, April 5—P. M.

The Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of April, as reported by telegraph to this morning's papers, shows the following changes from the previous official schedule of March 1. The reduction of the temporary interest bearing paper due in 1867 and 1868 was unusually heavy—in all, $52,748,100, to wit: $34,526,400 funded into Gold bearing Stocks, and $18,223,700 paid in full out of the cash (currency) balances in the Treasury at the beginning of the month. The other changes in the statement result in a further reduction of the grand total of the Public Debt of 7,335,820. The total is now down to $2,523,428,070, and by the close of the Fiscal Year will probably be down to $2,500,000,000 of which nearly one-fifth will be free of interest, and the remainder interest bearing.

The reduction of Greenback Circulation since the First of March is only $818,877, and we believe this circulation will remain about the same as at present for several months to come. The Gold in the Treasury belonging to the Government, and subject to disposal in the discretion of the Secretary, has been increased $4,471,027, and is now larger than ever before. The Gold Notes outstanding have been reduced $5,785,580—leaving a difference of $1,314,553 in the total Gold balances in the Treasury—or $105,956,477 at the close, as against $107,271,031 at the beginning of the month.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 1, 1867.

	March 1, 1867.	April 1, 1867.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864	100,000,000	100,000,000
Five-Twenties, 1865	183,381,750	183,381,750
Consolidated 5-20s	156,676,750	156,399,750
Sixes of 1881	283,745,400	283,745,600
Old Sixes, 1867-8	15,679,442	15,462,642
Five ℔ cents, 10-40s	171,068,350	171,069,350
Fives of 1871-74	[illegible],022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	12,500,000	12,500,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,464,855,192	$1,499,381,592
Seven-thirties, 1867-8	$582,728,050	$562,330,150
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	141,306,830	139,[illegible],630
Sixes to Pacific Road	12,923,000	12,972,000
Total Currency-interest	$737,528,880	$734,2[illegible]
Greenbacks	$376,235,026	$375,417,243
Fractional Currency	29,514,122	29,217,495
Gold Notes	18,376,180	12,590,600
Deposits free of interest	14,576,889	12,285,668
Total free of interest	$438,703,217	$429,511,009
Total Debt in gross	$2,6[illegible],289	$2,663,713,974
Less cash in Treasury	109,823,339	140,283,304
Total	$2,530,763,890	$2,523,428,070
	March 1, 1867.	April 1, 1867.
Gold on hand	$107,271,031	$105,956,477
Gold Notes out	18,376,180	12,590,600
Belonging to Government	$88,894,851	$93,365,877

The large amount of Gold held in the Treasury, as shown on the 1st of April Schedule of the Public Debt, of which over ninety-three millions is in the ownership of the Government and at the free disposal of the Secretary to sell, in his discretion, has its influence in the Gold market to-day, and the sales fall off to 133¼@133⅛ ℔ cent. Whether the Treasury Office here is a large seller, as rumored, or not, the cash Gold is easy on the Street. The decline in price, however, caused a better demand for Exchange on Europe, especially for French bills, late in the day, and the prospect is that the remittances by the steamers to-morrow and the Boston Cunarder of next Wednesday will be on a pretty liberal scale. The standard rates are on the basis of 108⅞ ℔ cent., 60 days on London, and 109⅞@⅜ short sight. There was a good offering of short bills drawn against United States 5-20s., which are quoted higher in London to-day than at any time since their introduction in that market.

There is a sensible relief experienced in the Money market, according to the general tenor of our information to-day, both for lenders and borrowers. The Banks in active correspondence with the interior begin to feel the return tide of remittances from the Country Banks. The Philadelphia balances due to this City are also being paid off. The Treasury Office is a large buyer—over $3,000,000, yesterday and to-day, of 7.30 ℔ cents., for which the Office is ready to pay the Currency, in Greenbacks or National Bank Notes, as these obligations are delivered. The rate for Money to the Brokers continues at full 7 ℔ cent., except to the great dealers in Government collateral, from whom 6 ℔ cent. is accepted. There was decidedly less activity to-day than at any time since yesterday week.

The Public Funds, which have been but partially influenced by the activity in Money since Thursday week, were again steady in prices to-day, with a good investment demand for nearly all descriptions and a foreign demand for the old Coupon 5-20s of 1862.

In the Railway market there was a very general improvement in prices, although the speculation was feverish, the opposition to recovery being somewhat pertinacious from the parties who sold the market down to Wednesday. New-York Central was an exception to the prevailing better sales, as compared with yesterday and the day before. The rumor of a Veto on the Relief Bill from Gov. FENTON was quite current through the forenoon, and so generally credited that little or no recovery from the cheapest sales of the morning was felt at the close of the day. The Pacific Mail shares continue to be sold heavily *short* on the threat of, and some show of preparation for an opposition line. We doubt whether this line, whether actually projected or of Wall-street purpose will really amount to much, but it has its effect for the time being. And there is apparently no one now, as in times past, on the Stock Exchange to battle with such threats of competition. Whatever else may be said or thought of Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME by his late colleagues in the Pacific Mail Direction, they will not deny that he was the life of the concern in Wall-street, or that he was especially useful and plucky and his influence magnetic in support of the market value of the Stock when bearish raids were made upon it on such rumors as the present.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98	Northwest	34¾	34¾
U. S. 5-20s	109¾	109⅝	N. West Pref.	62⅞	62¾
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	89⅝	89⅝
N. Y. Central	101⅞	101¾	Fort Wayne	92⅞	92⅞
Erie	55⅝	55⅜	Pacific Mail	119½	120
Hudson	136	136	Quicksilver	31⅜	31⅜
Reading	101⅝	101⅜	W. U. Telegraph	41⅜	41
Mich. Southern	70⅞	71	Mariposa Pref.	21	21
Illinois Central	114½	114½	Ohio Certificates	25⅝	26
Pittsburgh	75⅝	75	American Gold	133⅛	133
Tennessee 6s	63⅝	63	Bills on London	108⅝	108⅝

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	101	5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅝
6 ℔ cent., 1868	102	5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107⅜
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868	102	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	109	End. coupon, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1862	109¼	10-40 registered	97⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅝	10-40 cou. small	97⅝
5-20 registered, 1864	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	97⅝
5-20 coupon small	[illegible]	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅞	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 registered, 1865	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series	105⅞

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Repub.	115
Manhattan	139	Bank of N. America	105
Merchants'	114	Metropolitan	125
Mechanics'	117	Nassau	106
Union	117	Continental	103
America	135	Commonwealth	106
Tradesmen's	142	Impt'rs. & Traders	108
Seventh Ward	110	Park	140
Commerce	112	Central National	112
Ocean	101½	Fourth National	104⅛
American Exchange	115¾	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103¾	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103¾	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	108	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	96½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	86	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	102	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	89
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74½
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	100	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	99½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98¼
Harlem 3d mort., '68	97	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	100	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $428,000; Gold Notes, $224,000; payments, $3,885,936 28; balance, $104,067,950 08; total receipts, $2,708,822 65.

The March earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company were:

From their own road	$194,900
Prairie du Chien lease	12,000
McGregor Western	9,400
Total	$216,300
Same in March, 1866	208,692

A valuable feature of the *American Railroad Journal* of this week is the addition of a Railroad and Canal Dividend Statement, giving the amount of Capital Stock of all the dividend-paying Steam and Horse Railroads and Canals in the country, together with the dividend periods, the date of payment of last dividend, and the rate per cent., also a tabular statement of the outstanding amounts of all United States, State and City securities, when payable, rate

and time of payment of interest, and current market prices.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,714,385. The following is the summary of the week:

	Consumption direct Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	409	$207,6[illegible]	[illegible]	$227,[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Man. of Cotton.	770	422,801	414	133,002	4[illegible]5	134,719
Man. of Silk...	229	322,963	165	178,264	[illegible]	177,[illegible]
Man. of Flax...	745	163,163	631	144,909	264	71,[illegible]
Miscellaneous..	268	104,3[illegible]	487	17,286	1,[illegible]	2[illegible]
Total......	2,511	$1,026,084	2,150	$688,301	2,026	$578,437
		688,301				1,026,084
Total entered.....		$1,714,385	Total marketed..			$1,604,521

The Michigan Southern Finances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reason why a dividend should be paid on the common stock is apparent.

Receipts from gross earnings		$4,673,192
Operating expenses		3,063,705
Total		1,666,817
Interest on funded debt and dividend on guaranteed stock	$726,298	
Sinking fund	142,000	
Rents Erie and K. Road	30,000	
Taxes	177,365	—$1,075,593
Net earnings for Div. Cor. stock		$591,224

It will be readily seen by the above figures taken from the abstract of the report of the Michigan Southern Road, published a few days ago, that the stockholders of the company are deprived of a dividend when the company earned one, and in this may be seen the difference between them and the stockholders of many other railroad companies, who are paid dividends although the companies do not earn them.

It will likewise be seen by the figures below, taken from the same source, what was done with more than $260,000 of the earnings which should have been legitimately credited to the dividend account of the common stock.

Cash received in 1866:		
Received from bonds sold		$768,065
Received from common stock sold		71,200
Total		$839,265
Expended in 1866:		
New equipments, new track, bridges, &c.	$260,938	
Floating debt and interest	321,394	
Settlement guaranteed stock	152,920	
Depot property, &c.	331,879	
Redemption bonds	38,000	
Old stock yard claims	17,866	—1,123,997
Total		$284,732

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

OVER THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD was paid in 1865 for freighting goods from Sacramento, California, to the mining regions of Nevada. A large proportion of this immense transportation is already done by the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, which now meets the teams ninety-four miles east of Sacramento, within twelve miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevadas. Every additional mile that the road advances gives to it an additional proportion of this preexisting traffic, while it creates additional trade by its presence.
During the present year the rails will penetrate to the heart of the rich sources of this traffic, and the road will command it all. Its earnings will then be enormous, independent of the thorough connection with the East, which in two or three years will further enrich it with the transportation between the markets of Asia and Europe. The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company possess unusual features of stability and safety, and afford a more profitable investment than any other equally reliable security. Interest SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM IN GOLD. Price 95 per cent. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in Currency.
For further particulars apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-street.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 5, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 5,867 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 1,260 bags Corn Meal, 1,700 bushels Corn, 788 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 2[illegible]5 bbls. Pork, 266 pkgs. Cut Meats, 310 pkgs. Beef, 93 pkgs. Lard, and 614 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots and $13 50@$14 (nominally) for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former prices.

COFFEE.—Rio has been in some request; other kinds have been neglected. We quote: Java at 25c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₩ lb.; sales, 6,200 bags.

COTTON—Has been quite heavy, and prices have again declined slightly. The demand has been moderate. Middling grades close at 27½c.@29c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,700 bales, against receipts of 2,851 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,608
Receipts last week	14,368
Receipts preceding week	11,355
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	261,020
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	499,000
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	168,783
Exports since Sept. 1	357,977
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	197,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,561,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	958,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	555,000

DRY GOODS—The demand has been fair for the leading styles of Spring fabrics, which, as a rule, have been firm in price. There has been some depression in undesirable domestics, both Cottons and Woolens, which have not been in much request. Foreign goods are being marketed less promptly, and less advantageously for the sellers, than had been anticipated. The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,714,385, including $1,026,084 entered for consumption direct, and $688,301 for warehousing. The amount of Foreign Dry Goods actually marketed this week has been $1,604,521, against $1,483,552 the preceding week.

FISH—Have been in limited demand, including Dry Cod at $5@$5 50 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$20, as extremes; No. 2 do. at $15 75@$17 50; No. 3 do. at $13 50@$14 25 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring at $5 25@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 45c.@50c. for scaled, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FEATHERS—Live Geese continue quiet, but steady at 75c.@85c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day at a further improvement in prices, especially of the low and medium grades. Sales since our last have been 10,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 90@$11; common to good Extra State at $11 10@$12 10; good to choice do., do. at $12 10@$13; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 90@$12 90 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 90	@$11 00
Extra State	11 10	@12 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 20	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 90	@12 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 00	@15 00
Extra Genesee	13 10	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 40	@18 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, at however, buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at $11 40@$12 85 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 90@$17 25 for fair to choice extra do. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand at equal to $12@$15 75 for extra, ₩ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour is in better request at from $7 50@$8 90 ₩ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal has been in demand at $5 15@$5 30 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,200 bbls. and sacks, at $15@$16 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—The principal kinds of foreign have been in demand and steady, including Layer Raisins at $3 85, and bunch do. at $3 60@$3 65 ₩ box; Currants, 11½c.@12c.; Almonds at 23c.@35c.; shelled do. at 35c.@38c.; Figs at 15c.@20c.; Brazil Nuts at 15c.@17c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite actively sought after, partly by speculative buyers, at an advance of fully 3c. ₩ bushel. Winter has been in request, and likewise quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,000 bushels, including White California at $3 30; Amber State at $3 22, and common to prime No. 2 Spring at $2 50@$2 56 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in better request for export, home use and on speculative account at firmer prices. Sales since our last 104,000 bushels, at $1 20½@$1 21, chiefly at $1 20¾ for Mixed Western in store; $1 22½@$1 23¼ for mixed Western afloat, the latter rate for a load of nearly yellow; $1 18 for new mixed Western afloat; $1 20@$1 25½ for new Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request and less buoyant. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 67c.@70c.; and State at 73c.@74c. ₩ bushel; sales 37,000 bushels. Barley has been quiet, yet quoted steady; sales since our last 22,600 bushels, at $1 17@$1 22 for Canada West, free, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive and heavy at $1@$1 35. Rye is in lively demand and quoted much higher; sales 33,000 bushels, at $1 40@$1 45 for Western, and $1 48 for Canada, free, ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Beans or Peas. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with April 2, Messrs. GEORGE L. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Wheat market has steadily advanced during the past week, and, although prices are now several cents per bushel higher than was anticipated, by the most sanguine earlier in the season, many talk of much higher figures. The improvement has been greater in No. 2. The stock of No. 1 is much reduced, and it is difficult to fill even small orders. No. 2 is mostly held for shipment, and the amount offering very light, not sufficient to meet the demand. The transactions continue, as for some time past, principally for future delivery. Money is easier, and in a few days currency will probably be in fair supply. The receipts are materially less than last week, while the shipments are somewhat larger. The weather for the past week has for the most part been mild, but there is still considerable snow on the ground, and farmers have not yet been able to commence sowing. Our river will probably be clear in a day or two, as the ice in it is quite soft. This morning a propeller partly broke its way up the stream. We have nothing new to note in freights. Charters can be made at 10c. on wheat to Buffalo, 15c. to Oswego and 9c. to Toledo and Cleveland. Our Chamber of Commerce has concluded to hold the Cental System in suspense for the present, and to await the action of the New-York Produce Exchange on the 1st of May next. The inspection reports for the week show that 8 car-loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 21 car-loads as No. 2, 18 car-loads as No. 3, and 12 as rejected. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce estimates the stock of Wheat in store at 394,311 centals, against 845,906 centals at corresponding time in 1866. The city mills drew from the elevators, during the past week, 22,600 centals of Wheat. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 12,832 against 14,688 centals for the same time last year. Shipments for week aggregate 14,970 centals by railroad. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 4c. ₩ bushel storage to 20th April next, at $2 50@2 52 ₩ bushel; No. 2 at $2 31@$2 31¾ ₩ bushel; No. 3 at $2 19@$2 20 ₩ bushel; Rejected at $1 95@$1 96 ₩ bushel. The Flour market is firm but quiet, at an advance of about 25c. ₩ bushel. The stock here is very light, and the receipts small—not sufficient to supply the demand. Receipts of Flour for past week, 4,383 bbls. Shipments for past week, 14,458 bbls. Freight to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all rail, $1 20 ₩ bbl.; to Boston, all rail, $1 30; to Portland, by Grand Trunk Propeller on opening of navigation, $1; to Buffalo, 65c.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in rather more request at 20c.@21c., and 22¼c.@22½c., respectively.

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand at $1 50@$1 55 for shipment, and $1 70@$1 90 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw 95c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, new foreign at 58c.@65c. ₩ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The extreme depression which characterized the trade in Hops during February and March still continues, buyers showing no more disposition now than then to extend their purchases beyond the necessities of absolute want. The limited demand is mainly attributable to the fact that brewers are overstocked with beer which they cannot find sale for, the local consumption having been cut short nearly one-half by the rigid enforcement of the Excise Law. The prevailing dullness of all foreign markets also has had the effect of restricting business here, but while the small stock is being gradually reduced and quotations remain firm, we see no reason why prices should not continue to favor holders."

HIDES—Have been inactive at former figures.

LEATHER—Has been in demand and steady in price.

MOLASSES—Is in demand, to-day, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 45c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 77½c.@79c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $4 12½@$11 75 ₩ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at 73c.@78c.; Bleached Whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@68c.; Linseed Oil $1 28@$1 32 for English and American, ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive to-day, at 16c.@16½c. for Crude, 25c.@28c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower again to-day. The demand has been quite moderate. Sales have been reported of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 47½@$23 62 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 50, cash; $22 25@$22 50 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $19 75@$20 for Prime; $22 25@$22 50 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, buyer's option, April, $23 75@$23 80 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ₩ lb. Sales equal to 270 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and heavy; sales 210 boxes, at 11¼c. for Short Rib; 10½c. for Cumberland Cut and 11¾c. for Short Clear, ₩ lb. Lard continues in very moderate request at declining prices; sales since our last 575 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13½c. for new, ₩ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Also, 500 tcs. for April and May delivery at 13½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $12@$20 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $18 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in limited supply and demand. Beef Hams are dull at $41@$45 ₩ bbl.; sales 70 bbls. Butter continues quiet at 20c.@35c. for State, and 36c.@38c. for fancy do., and 11c.@31c. for poor to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in rather more demand at 10c.@18c. ₩ lb.

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	32	@34
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	25	@28
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	25	@28
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ₩ lb.	22	@24
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	26	@28
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	20	@22
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	23	@25
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	20	@22
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	14	@15
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	15	@18
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	13	@15
Western States—firkins, common	12	@13
Grease Butter—firkins, ₩ lb.	11	@11½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ lb.	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₩ lb.	13	@14

RICE—Continues very quiet at $10 25@$10 74 for Carolina, ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in good demand, especially Clover, which has been quoted at from 15½c.@17½c. ₩ lb. Rough Flax at $2 80@$3, and Timothy at $3 65@$4 ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet at previous figures.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, including Castile at 17c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c.; and Family, 11c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been inactive, including Ginger at 13½c.@14c.; Jamaica Pimento, free at 18½c.@19c.; Pepper at 21½c.@21¾c.; Cloves at 27½c.@28c.; Cassia at 41c.@42c.; Mace at 85c.@90c.; and No. 1 Nutmegs at 85c.@87½c., in gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more active at steady prices. Sales since our last 1,450 hhds. Cuba at from 10c.@12½c., and 450 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at from 12¾c.@14¾c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 83,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11¼c.; also 41,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@11c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet, yet quoted steady.

WHISKY—Has been inactive to-day at about former rates.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,800 bales Cotton at ½d. by sailing vessel, and ⅝d. by steamer ₩ lb.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s. ₩ ton; 60 tons Heavy Goods, by sailing vessel, at 15s. ₩ ton. For London—150 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs.; 69 tons Oil at 25s.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark with 2,100 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., or if to the United Kingdom, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, April 5, 1867.

MEATS.

Trade in Meats is very tame to-day, yet the dealers report the market as being generally very firm, and only moderately supplied. A few stalls made a fair show of genuine Spring Lamb, but the call for it was extremely slow, owing, doubtless, to its dearness,—the range of asking prices having been from $3 50@$5 ₩ quarter, or, for choice, equal to from 75c.@$1 ₩ lb. One prominent dealer reports having disposed of about a dozen carcases of Lamb at these high figures since the 17th of March. Veal is a trifle cheaper this week, and consequently in better request.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb.	$ 25	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ₩ lb.	16	@ 22
Beef, round, ₩ lb.	17	@ 23
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb.	17	@ 23
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb.	20	@ 37½
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb.	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ₩ lb.	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ₩ lb.	14	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ₩ lb.	20	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Lamb, spring, ₩ quarter	3 50	@5 00
Mutton, by the carcass, ₩ lb.	11	@ 17
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₩ lb.	18	@ 25
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs, roasting, each	3 [illegible]	@4 [illegible]
Pork, loins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork steaks, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, corned, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hams, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoulders, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, hind-quarters, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, fore-quarters, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, fillets, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, loins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sausages, country-made, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suet, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heads, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hearts, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tripe, ₩ lb.	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is generally in full stock for the season and slow of sale, though prices present no important change. Ducks and Geese are scarce and somewhat nominal. Game is less plenty and is quoted very firm with a light trade.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Capons, ₩ lb.	$ 30	@ 40
Chickens, ₩ lb.	25	@ 30
Chickens, broiling, ₩ pair	1 50	@2 00
Ducks, ₩ lb.	30	@ 35
Ducks, Brant, ₩ pair	1 12	@1 50
Ducks, Broadbill, ₩ pair	75	@1 00
Geese, ₩ lb.	20	@ 25
Pigeons, squab, ₩ pair	87	@1 00
Prairie Chickens, ₩ pair	87	@1 00
Rabbits, ₩ pair	62½	@ 75
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	30	@ 35

FISH.

The market is more liberal this week, and prices are, in several instances, easier. The demand is more active. Shad are more abundant; Southern are in less favor, now that North River are making their appearance in larger quantities. The best Southern Shad were quoted to-day at 75c., and the best North River at $1@$1 12 each. A few fine English Turbot have been received and sold at 37½c. ₩ lb. Bay and Sunfish are added to the list. There is a fair showing of Carp and Catfish. Codfish and Smelts are more abundant, as are also Long Island Brook Trout. Eels are rather scarce and dear.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ₩ lb.	$ 18	@ 25
Carp, ₩ lb.	15	@ 20
Catfish, ₩ lb.	12	@ 15
Clams, ₩ doz.	30	@1 00
Cod, ₩ lb.	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ₩ lb.	12	@ 15
Cod, dried, ₩ lb.	8	@ 10
Crabs, ₩ dozen	25	@ 37
Eels, ₩ lb.	25	@ 30
Flounders, ₩ lb.	10	@ 12
Haddock, ₩ lb.	8	@ 10
Halibut, ₩ lb.	25	@ 30
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb.	25	@ 30
Herrings, fresh, ₩ lb.	8	@ 10
Herrings, smoked, ₩ dozen	37	@ 50
Lobsters, ₩ lb.	8	@ 10
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb.	15	@ 20
Oysters, ₩ 100	75	@1 00
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	2 00	@3 00
Perch, ₩ lb.	15	@ 20
Pickerel, ₩ lb.	15	@ 20
Pike, ₩ lb.	15	@ 20
Ray, ₩ lb.	8	@ 10
Salmon, fresh, ₩ lb.	37½	@1 25
Salmon, smoked, ₩ lb.	25	@ 30
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb.	20	@ 25
Salmon Trout, ₩ lb.	25	@ 30
Scollops, ₩ quart	30	@ 40
Shad, each	37½	@1 12½
Smelts, ₩ lb.	20	@ 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb.	20	@ 25
Trout, ₩ lb.	87	@1 25
Turbot, ₩ lb.	25	@ 37

VEGETABLES.

Business is dull in this line, without any very radical changes in values.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, stewed, ₩ quart	$ 25	@ —
Beets, new, ₩ peck	25	@ 30
Cabbages, new, each	15	@ 20
Cabbages, red, each	15	@ 20
Carrots, new, ₩ dozen	25	@ 30
Celery, ₩ bunch	15	@ 20
Dandelions, ₩ half peck	25	@ 30
Garlic, ₩ bunch	10	@ 15
Lettuce, ₩ head	5	@ 8
Leeks, ₩ bunch	5	@ 10
Onions, ₩ peck	40	@ 50
Onions, ₩ quart	8	@ 10
Oyster Plant, ₩ bunch	10	@ 12
Parsnips, ₩ dozen	10	@ 15
Parsley, ₩ bunch	5	@ 10
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.	3 50	@4 50
Potatoes, ₩ peck	25	@ 30
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ peck	1 00	@1 25
Radishes, ₩ bunch	5	@ 8
Sage and Thyme, ₩ bunch	3	@ 5
Squash, ₩ lb.	5	@ 10
Spinach, ₩ half peck	20	@ 25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart	20	@ 30
Turnips, new, ₩ half peck	15	@ 20
Water Cresses, ₩ quart	15	@ 20

FRUIT.

A slow trade is reported in this line. Prices exhibit no important alteration.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ₩ lb.	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ₩ half peck	60	@ 75
Bananas, ₩ dozen	75	@1 25
Cranberries, ₩ quart	30	@ 40
Currants, Zante, ₩ lb.	18	@ 24
Dates, ₩ lb.	13	@ 27
Figs, ₩ lb.	25	@ 35
Grapes, Isabella ₩ box	1 00	@ —
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	18	@ 25
Lemons, ₩ doz.	12	@ 37
Oranges, ₩ doz.	25	@ 37
Raisins, ₩ lb.	16	@ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

New Butter is lower in price, on a more liberal supply. The average quality of the offering is far from the standard of prime, and the color is generally a sort of sickly white. The demand for it is very moderate. Prime old Butter is more freely offered and is cheaper, with a fair inquiry. Cheese is plenty and steady, with a moderate trade. Eggs are in full supply and active demand at uniform quotations. New Southern Honey of excellent quality and color is on sale to-day, and is attracting considerable attention.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, best new, ₩ lb.	$ 43	@ 48
Butter, prime to choice table, old, ₩ lb.	38	@ 43
Butter, fair to good ₩ lb.	30	@ 35
Butter, cooking, ₩ lb.	20	@ 25
Cheese, ₩ lb.	20	@ 25
Eggs, ₩ doz.	25	@ 30
Eggs, duck, ₩ doz.	30	@ 35
Eggs, geese, each	10	@ 12
Honey, White Clover, ₩ can	1 00	@1 [illegible]
Honey, White Clover, ₩ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ₩ lb.	25	@ 30

SUNDRIES.

Flowers and Plants have made their appearance in market, but in insufficient quantities, thus far, to make the business an attractive feature. The range of prices is wide and very irregular.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$6 50	@ 8 00
Coffee, Green, ₩ lb.	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₩ lb.	35	@ 50
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₩ lb.	30	@ 50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₩ lb.	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ₩ bbl.	13 50	@18 50
Flour, Family, ₩ 25 lb. bags	2 25	@2 75
Meal, Corn, ₩ 7 lb. bags	24	@ 30
Meal, Oat, ₩ lb.	7	@ 9
Milk, ₩ quart	10	@ 12
Molasses, ₩ gallon	70	@1 25
Rice, ₩ lb.	10	@ 13
Soap, by the box, ₩ lb.	9	@ 12
Sugar, Brown, ₩ lb.	12	@ 14
Sugar, Soft White, ₩ lb.	15	@ 15½
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ₩ lb.	16	@ 17½
Sugar, Maple, ₩ lb.	25	@ 35
Syrup, ₩ gallon	1 00	@1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₩ lb.	75	@1 25
Teas, Green, ₩ lb.	85	@2 00
Teas, Mixed, ₩ lb.	65	@1 10

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 5.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

1 lot w. s. 8th-av., 50 feet s. 99th-st., 25x105	$4,400
1 lot n. s. 98th-st., 300 feet e. 8th-av., 25x99 11	1,400
Premises Nos. 79 and 81 Horatio-st., 46.2x34.3	9,600
Brooklyn.	
House and lot, No. 92 2d-place—house 25x55, lot 33x120	17,800

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

No. 109 Monroe-st., leasehold, 25x100 feet	4,600
19 years' lease of 1 lot, s. s. 49th-st., 275 feet w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	1,075

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IN BROOKLYN, on the southeast corner of Carlton and Willoughby avs., one or two of those elegant blocks of three-stories, basement and cellar, high-stoop brown-stone front houses, 21.6x45, lot 100; all modern improvements, statuary mantels, convenient to De Kalb and Myrtle avs. car route to Fulton Ferry; location unsurpassed. Call and see the property, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., two three-story and basement brick-houses, and a two-story cottage. The lot is 100 feet square. The whole will be sold for $9,000. The brick-houses will sell separately for $3,000 each, and the cottage and vacant lots for $3,000. Inquire of BALDWIN & SON, No. 2[illegible] Washington-st., Brooklyn, or of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

$5,000.—A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—ONE of the best built houses in South Brooklyn, and in splendid order, situated on 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., two-story, tile and brick basement, eight rooms, gas througout, and fixtures, with five new English Brussels carpets, within one block of three lines cars. Inquire of W. ADAMS, on the premises, or at No. 108 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE brick dwelling on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between Harrison and Degraw; has all the modern improvements; billiard-room, butler's pantry, dumb waiter, bath, water-closets, &c.; twelve rooms, and is in perfect order throughout. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

$4,300.—FOR SALE TEN TWO-STORY and basement brick cottages of eight rooms with closets; furnished in modern style; located on Myrtle-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn. Apply to J. CLARKE, on the premises, or at his residence, Walworth-st., corner of Myrtle-av.; terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-ST., NEAR CARLTON-AV., Brooklyn, within one block of three lines of cars, and 200 feet from Prospect Park, two three-story brick houses, first-class, all improvements; houses 20x40; lots 20x131; price $12,000. Address HOMER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 12 Carroll Park; first class in all respects. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, WITHIN three minutes of Wall-st. ferry, the modern built three-story brick house, No. 242 Hicks-st., 12 rooms, all improvements, in good order and fine location; part of furniture for sale; price, with carpets, $9,000; possession on or before May 1. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-ST., NEAR HARRIson-st., Brooklyn, a three-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick house; has all the modern improvements; is in the very best order; 21 by 41, and extension lot 21 by 90; price $12,000. Apply to P. W. KENYON, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS ON Nostrand, 100 feet north of De Kalb-av., Brooklyn; paved, sewered; water in house; price $6,000; all may remain if improved. CURRY, No. 67 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 22D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class, large and elegant house, on a full lot; price $60,000, including carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
Two lots at the corner of 5th-av. and 60th-st.
ALSO,
Six lots on 60th-st., near 5th-av.
ALSO,
Six lots on 60th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.
ALSO,
Four lots on 67th-st., near Madison-av.
For sale at reasonable prices. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—A Four-story English basement brown-stone; modern improvements, in beautiful order; location and neighborhood very fine; street paved with Belgian pavement; one of the prettiest blocks in the City; fully and handsomely furnished throughout, including linen, glassware and crockery; with immediate possession; price $35,000. Further particulars and permits, apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, AN entire front on 5th-av., fronting the Central Park, overlooking the upper lake, on high ground; the plot includes two corners and eight lots on 102d-st., adjoining in the rear, making in all sixteen full lots; 102d-st. is a carriage entrance. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WORTH AND LEONARD-STS., that very desirable property Nos. 145 and 147 Worth-st. and 147 Leonard-st., about 44 feet on Worth, and running through to and having a front of 22 feet on Leonard-st.; valuable for manufacturing or store purposes. Price moderate and terms to suit purchasers. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK, BOULEVARD AND WATER LOTS.—For sale, together or separately, three lots south side of 83d-st., 300 feet east of 10th-av.; also, nine lots, including corner, 100 feet on 12th-av. and 225 feet on 107th-st., with or without the water right in front of the avenue lots. Apply to OTTO ERNST, No. 151 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH SIDE 109th-st., 200 feet east of 3d-av.; new three-story, basement, sub-cellar, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, &c.; possession immediately; price $6,000, part on mortgage. Apply on premises or to W. BARTON, 126th-st. near 3d-av., or to C. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 53 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house; finest location on Murray Hill; for sale with or without new and elegant furniture; a nice country seat or farm, near a depot and within an hour of Wall-st., would be taken in exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR-STOry basement house, No. 55 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, handsomely decorated and completely and expensively furnished. Price, with furniture, $55,000. Apply to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, No. 21 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR BONDED OR cotton warehouses, the buildings now occupied by the U. S. Government at the corner of Broadway and Exchange-place. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED LARGE four-story house to let in Great Jones-st., near Broadway, having all modern improvements and in first-class order, at a moderate rent to a first-class tenant. Apply to GEORGE R. NASH, No. 302 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house on 49th-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements; in fine order; will be sold reasonably, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply on premises No. 154 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, NEAR 3D-AV., A three-story modern brick house, very cheap; also, three lots on 4th-av. and 125th-st., and two lots on 123d-st. S. EDDY, No. 161 Broadway, Office of Brooklyn Insurance Company.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE—FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 273 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; full size, first-class and fine situation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the owner, No. 91 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BROWN-STONE house, with the new furniture, situated in the 19th Ward. Price $12,500. A. W. KENNEDY, No. 896 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHout furniture, a substantial three-story brick house. Owner and wife would like to make arrangements to board with family. Apply on premises, 2[illegible] West 22d-st.

GRAMERCY PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two first-class brown-stone houses and lots, adjoining; price $40,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house in perfect order; 22x50x100.5. Apply to owner, No. 119 West 32d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. P. CUFF.

FOR SALE—NO. [illegible] WEST FIFTY-SECOND-st., four-story, high-stoop house. Several three-story high-stoop houses now ready. Apply at No. 344 East 62d-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST brown-stone four-story houses on 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs; in perfect order; will be sold at a moderate price. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 30 WEST 37TH-ST., high stoop, 20 feet front. Apply to R. J. THORNE, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE, DElightfully located in Harlem. Apply to E. H. PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 83 9TH-ST., with furniture, if desired. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone trimmings, high stoop, 78th-st.; nice, cosey place; cheap. J. P. HOGARTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., JUST ABOVE THE Central Park, 19 full lots, well located. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 233 East 77th-st., east 3d-av.; price $7,000. Inquire of I. B. HAMMOND.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within one hour's ride of this City, at North Orange, N. J., for sale. House contains fourteen rooms; grounds (about four acres) handsomely laid out, fine vegetable garden, plenty of flowers, fruit and shade trees; a very desirable place, both for Summer and Winter residence. Apply on the premises, Scotland-st., to HENRY S. JAFFRAY, or to J. H. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway, between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

$500—COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Hazelwood cottage, situate on the beautiful Lake of Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.; 20 miles from Saratoga by railroad; 10 miles from Lake George; beautiful views of water and mountain scenery, in a high dry piney section; good fishing, boating and bathing; contains five bedrooms, outside-room for coachman, Summer kitchen, wood-house, ice-house filled; about 2 acres of ground, filled with shrubbery, well known.

Also, nose cottage adjoining, furnished; four bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; price $250.

Refer to G. R. I. BOWDOIN, Esq., No. 35 William-st., WM. F. MOTT, Jr., No. 18 Broad-st., or to B. C. BUTLER, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, 13 miles from New-York City, containing 28 acres choice land; house has 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; good outbuildings with gardeners' house, fine ice-house filled; variety of shade and choice fruit-trees, grapes and small fruit; a beautiful artificial lake fed by a living stream, which runs through the centre of the place; a never-failing spring and cisterns; perfectly healthy, and no mosquitoes; two miles from depot; 12 trains daily. For further particulars call at No. 118 Livingston-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn, or No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN TARRYTOWN.—April 10, at 12 o'clock M., will be offered at public sale, on the premises, two large and well-built houses, with five lots of ground attached, planted with fruit, shrubbery, &c., corner of Broadway (old Albany post road) and Beekman-st. Terms easy and made known at sale. Inquire of ISAAC GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st., New-York, or of HERVEY ROCKWELL, Tarrytown, N. Y., Executor of the late Charles O'Neil.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 12 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. [illegible] 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FINE FARM NEAR Nyack; 22 acres choice land, 10 in timber; particularly suited for dairy purposes; streams and springs of living water through the farm; house 30x40, with extension, containing 11 rooms; an abundance of outbuildings of all kinds, in perfect order; great variety of fruit, shade and shrubbery; less than ½ mile from churches and schools; beautifully situated, commanding magnificent views. J. W. BOGERT, No. 96 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., a gentleman's residence, furnished, with from two to seven acres, as required. House contains 12 rooms, with modern conveniences, within four minutes' walk of M. & E. R. R. station. Inquire of Dr. GEO. PECK, on the premises, cor. of Main-st. and Maple-av., or of CYRUS PECK, Continental Ins. Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y. Also, eligible building lots and sites for sale in East Orange and Roseville. No money required if improved.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A HANDsome residence on Jamaica-av., five minutes' walk from the depot; house 38x40, with eleven rooms above ground, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, &c.; about half an acre of land, with abundance of fruit; everything in good order, and in every respect a desirable place. Price $10,000. G. C. HALSTED, 45 White-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND FARMS in New-Jersey, 6 at $8,000; two cottages and 2½ acres, $6,000; 16½ acres, fine building, $12,000; two splendid residences, (new,) $18,000; four acres, good buildings, $8,000; others $2,000 to $30,000. J. W. JORALEMON, No. 4[illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, IN ONE PLOT, IN THE village of Stapleton, S. I., within 30 minutes of New-York; will be sold in one lot for $[illegible]; desirably located for villa sites or manufacturing purposes; splendid opportunity for an association to take hold of. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MORRIStown, N. J., two houses near the depot, recently built, containing the modern improvements, with gas, water, &c.; one of the houses is furnished with new and handsome furniture. Inquire of E. L. LOUNSBURY, Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Newark; furnished entire; first-class; Price $20,000. Call at S. P. SMITH & SONS, No. 201 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two beautiful French roof houses, fifteen rooms, all modern improvements. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by [illegible] Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, and cottages and grounds, building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No fever and ague. No mosquitoes. HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER, and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 28 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An elegant country residence for sale within two miles of Harlem Bridge, half a mile from Morrisania Depot, quarter of a mile from new Boulevard to Central Park, and one mile and three-quarters from Mott Haven depot. House is new, very large, and finished in the most perfect manner, having every modern improvement. Grounds comprise four acres, handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, garden, &c., with very fine and choice varieties of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 28 Pine-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road. A. C. DUNHAM, JR., Agent, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT SCHENECTADY, N. Y., FOR SALE.—The premises are eligibly located at the head of the principal and most popular street, on an elevated and commanding position overlooking and taking in a beautiful and extended view of the Valley of the Mohawk, with a grand range of mountain scenery.

The grounds are 300 feet square, handsomely laid out in flower and vegetable gardens, gravelled walks, grass-plots, fountain, &c.

The house and out-buildings are new, built by days' work without regard to cost; house finished in black walnut and chestnut; has gas and water, and heated by Baker & Smith's steam-heater; on the upper floor are billiard and children's play rooms.

This property adjoins Union College, and is opposite the residence of the late Dr. Nott; for location, beauty of scenery, style of house and grounds, can hardly be surpassed in the State. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—A beautiful country seat about nine miles from the City of New-York, and easily accessible by rail at all times of the day. The house is large and commodious, well finished, and supplied with hot and cold water and heating apparatus. The lawn contains about thirteen acres, and is diversified in surface and studded with splendid shade trees; the garden is large and well stocked with fruit; there is a coach-house, stable and gardener's house on the premises. If desired, the farm, of fifty acres, with farmer's house, barns, &c., will be sold or rented with the mansion house. The mansion and lawn embrace about 13 acres; about 60 to 65 acres in all. For terms or other particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT Washington Heights, 9 miles from City Hall and a short drive from Central Park, and within five minutes' walk of station on the Hudson River Railroad. The house is first class, large and stylish, with all modern improvements, such as gas, bath, closets, &c.; also, stables, coach-houses, &c., of the best description. The grounds comprise about 20 City lots, beautifully laid out and covered with forest, fruit and ornamental trees. The site is one of the best on the east bank of the Hudson, and commands a view of the river several miles in extent. This is a rare opportunity to secure one of the choicest situations in this favorite locality, and all is in complete order for a gentleman's residence. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Montrose Point, Westchester County, about 35 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River Railroad; the dwelling is commodious, four or five years old, on high ground, and built of brick, in Gothic style of architecture; large and numerous outbuildings; quantity of ground about 70 acres, mostly in cultivation; the estate has a large river front, with excellent yachting and boating privileges, and located between the railroad and river, about 1¼ miles from station.

Possession can be had at an early day. This is a most desirable place. Price $40,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat at New-Rochelle, upon the Sound, near the Neptune House, with fine water view; convenient to depot and steamboat landing; house of stone, about 40 feet square, three stories and basement; both well and cistern water brought into the kitchen; wood-house, gardener's house, Summer kitchen, barn, hennery, ice-house, root cellar, fruit room, &c.; nearly eight acres of excellent land divided into lawn, garden, orchard and meadow; well stocked with fruit of the best varieties. For further particulars inquire of T. H. FIELD, 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7, where photographs, maps, &c., may be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Located at North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad, New-Jersey; one hour from New-York; ten minutes from depot; first story, parlor, dining and sitting rooms, kitchen, storeroom, laundry and pantries; second story, seven bedrooms, bathroom and water-closet; attic story, three rooms; carriage-house, stable and shed; [illegible] fountain in front; [illegible] a good supply of young fruit. M. SHANNELLY.

FOR SALE LOW—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, ¾ acre, large new house, barn, &c.; fruits, berries, grapes; all in perfect order, at Westfield, by New-Jersey Central Railroad; very healthy and desirable; near depot; free from mosquitoes. Persons desiring a first-class home will find this to suit, by leaving in the 12 o'clock train, foot of Liberty-st. Inquire at depot for J. M. C. MARSH. Can return at 2, 4 or 9 o'clock; one hour's ride. (Cut out for reference.)

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale at East Chester, a very eligible piece of land, embracing about 200 acres, having a large frontage on two roads; can be laid out in village plots and sold for very large prices; on the property is a good dwelling-house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings, making it also a very desirable suburban residence; about two miles from Williamsbridge. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing or ferry, a first-class residence, situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of Hellgate and East River; house in perfect order; gas, water and other new improvements; ground 150x150; all kinds of fruit trees; stable, hennery &c. Inquire of GODILLOT, STEVENS & WHITE, No. 4 South William-street.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, AN EXCELLENT modern brick dwelling-house, three stories, with stable, seven lots ground, fine shade trees and shrubbery; the whole premises in the best order, ready to move into without any expense; a very desirable place for one wishing a good residence in a very convenient and beautiful location. Terms accommodating. Apply at No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York, up stairs.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—IN NEW-Windsor, Orange County, five miles from Newburgh; fine Gothic cottage, stone farmhouse, stables for twenty horses, fine barns; land in high cultivation; fruit of all kinds; 160 acres land; scenery fine and location very healthy; price $15,000, one-third cash. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COMPLETELY furnished, an elegant country residence at Fishkill, on the Hudson. The house is large, with all modern improvements, outbuildings numerous and complete; 45 to 70 acres choice land, with half mile frontage on the river. For particulars, inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13, between the hours of 11 and 2.

FOR SALE—ON THE ERIE RAILWAY, WITHIN one hour's ride of the ferry and within eight minutes' walk of the Hohokus Depot, nearly six acres of land, with old house and barn; good well of water and some fruit trees; price $1,750; half can remain on mortgage. Apply to GEO. HUGHES & CO., Nos. 198 and 200 Church-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—House and 11 acres, within one mile of the depot; house has 14 rooms, laundry, bath-room, hot and cold water; grounds well stocked with fruit trees, &c.; a stream of water runs through the grounds; barn, &c. Apply to L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

BERGEN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOME LARGE house, 12 rooms, in fine order, with four lots, fine fruit and shade, beautiful view of the City and within three minutes of horse cars; more ground if wanted. Further particulars of PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO RENT OR EXCHANGE.—PARTIES wishing to exchange rent for one or more years of a good furnished house in the City for one in the country, may learn of an opportunity by applying at Room No. 26 No. 29 Nassau-st., from 3 to 4 P. M. on Friday and Saturday.

FOR SALE—AT NEWBURGH, A DESIRABLE residence, near the Powelton House, with about 15 acres highly cultivated; abundant fruit of choice varieties; good neighborhood; unsurpassed view of the river and West Point scenery. Price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A very valuable and beautiful residence, consisting of several acres of land in high cultivation, a large first-class house, gas, furnace and fine water, fruit of every variety, carriage-house, stables, &c. Apply to S. EMERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FRAME COTTAGE, WITH frame wing filled in with brick, situated on Bergen Hill, 15 minutes' ride by horse cars from Jersey City; size of lot [illegible] feet; the house contains 11 rooms; price $6,000. Apply to JOHN KENNARD, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DESIRABLE PLACE IN Scotchtown, Orange County, four miles from Middletown on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of JACOB OSTRANDER, on the premises; or address BENJ. DE LAMATER, Box No. 4,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE at Bloomfield, N. J., 1 hour from the City by Morris and Essex Railroad; good house, barn and hennery; one acre covered with choice fruit and ornamental trees; price low. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, A FINE RESIDENCE, containing eleven rooms, pleasantly situated on Mulberry-st., No. [illegible], two blocks from Chestnut-st. Depot; price $6,000, $4,000 cash. Apply to owner, on premises, or to ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON WHITLOCK'S POINT, LARGE house, carriage-house, stables, garden, fruit and five acres, in perfect order; eight minutes from three depots, and one hour from Wall-st.; gas and water. Apply to C. F. TIMPSON, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—WITH ANY PART of [illegible] acres of ground, at [illegible], will be sold, or will be rented, furnished or unfurnished; hot and cold water, furnace, water-closets, &c. Address Box No. 1,189 City Post-office.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM New-York. [illegible] modern houses, [illegible], with gas and water. Large barns, plenty of fruit. Six blocks from depot. Possession immediately. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF NEW-CASTLE, Westchester County, [illegible] acres of land, with good improvements, now occupied as a hotel; plenty of fruit, &c.; will be sold cheap. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$5,000.—GOOD DAIRY FARM, 100 acres choice land, well fenced; fine orchards; buildings of all kinds and in order; terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

NYACK, N. Y.—GOTHIC COTTAGE, BAY windows, 12 rooms, 2 cellars, 11 closets, one acre, filled with fruit and shade trees; a very attractive residence; price $15,000. H. ONDERDONK, Nyack.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, N. J.; just built; 10 rooms; well and stable on premises; 10 minutes from City via Erie Railway; 3 minutes from depot. Inquire of JAS. S. SIDDELL, on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a new, stylish, French slate-roof house, 13 rooms, gas, marble mantels, &c.; fine garden and fruit, near depot. Apply at 292 Washington-st., New-York.

AT PLAINFIELD—5½ ACRES OF EXCELLENT land, with good buildings and fine fruit, one mile from station. Apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH AND JERSEY CITY, FULLY REPORTED IN THE SUNDAY NEWS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, UNTIL MAY 1. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, with all the conveniences of a city house; hot and cold water, baths, laundry, gas, &c.; an elegant lawn, with shade and fruit trees; large garden, carriage-house, stables, poultry-house and poultry, ice-house filled. It is situated on Staten Island, within one hour of Wall-st., within five minutes of railway station; fine fishing, bathing, &c., within one-fourth of a mile, and will be rented to a good tenant (private family only) at a very reasonable price.

For particulars apply at the President's office of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, 4th-av., near 26th-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAYSIDE, L. I., TO RENT.—The country seat of the subscriber, during his absence in Europe, will be rented to a first-class tenant only; the house is 50 feet square, with extension for servants' rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; there is a lawn of about 12 acres; the views are unsurpassed; being on high ground, it commands views of the Sound, Bay and surrounding country; the house is fully furnished; Steinway piano, statuary, bronzes, vases, new carpets, &c. JOHN TAYLOR.

For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., a house, consisting of eight rooms and store, 24 by 40 feet, 300 yards from railroad depot, 20 minutes from the City by Flushing Railroad; horse railroad in course of construction; if not sold by the 17th of April, it will be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock that day, on the premises.

N. B.—This property will pay 12 per cent. on the price asked. Apply to CHARLES SIMONSON, Newtown, L. I.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A large stone mansion fronting on the East River, four miles from Harlem Bridge, with excellent and complete outbuildings, and 15 to 40 acres of fine land. The house is in perfect order and contains all the modern improvements. The location is unsurpassed for beauty and salubrity, and possesses a superb view of the East River and Long Island. For further particulars apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN HOUSE, NEAR Orange, New-Jersey; partly or fully furnished; commodious grounds; plenty of fruit; stable, &c.; three minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; half hour from New-York. Inquire of W. JEFFREYS, No. 21 Water-st., New-York, or Dr. HOLDEN, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 4[illegible]6 West 22d-st.; house 25 feet by 50 feet, lot 25 by 94; this house is replete with Croton water, gas-fixtures, furnace, &c., and every convenience that can be desired; it will be rented only to a perfectly responsible and private family; possession will be given April 15. Apply to A. R. CUSHMAN, No. 182 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for the Summer or year, three-fourths of a mile from Katonah Depot, N. Y. and H. R.R., Westchester County, a large farmhouse, pleasantly situated, with large yard, garden, carriage-house and stables; plenty of shade and shrubbery about the house. Apply to E. J. PURDY, Katonah Depot. Refers to Miller & Co., No. 83 Broad-st.; J. M. Bates, No. 113 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—The large stone house, beautifully situated, with four acres of land, about 250 yards from the steamboat landing; rent $2,000. Two houses to let, rent $1,500 and $800, with large stables. Three houses for sale; price $15,000 to $20,000. For particulars apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, Bloomingdale-road and 92d-st., near Central Park, the residence of the late Mrs. William Weyman; commodious dwelling, stable, coach, ice and other outhouses, garden, shade and fruit trees, in all above 10 acres of land; accessible by 8th-av. cars. Apply to JOHN H. LYNDE, No. 138 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT HEMPstead, Long Island, distant about 1½ hour's ride by rail; the house (10 rooms) and furniture are in perfect order; rent $800 per annum. Further information and photographic view of house can be had of WM. H. DANNAT, No. 24 Tompkins-st., East River.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, FOR SIX months from 1st of May, for $1,500, the first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 21 East 35th-st., between Madison and Park avs.; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM WATSON & CO., No. 29 Park-place.

FACTORY TO LET.—A NEW, SUBSTANTIAL and very superior brick mill, 40x100, four stories in height, with 40-horse power of never-failing water, at Passaic, N. J., within 10 miles of New-York City, with plankroad, railroad and water communication. Apply at No. 29 Platt-st., New-York.

COTTAGE TO RENT ON THE WEST side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., with five or twenty acres choice land, with good bathing, oysters and clams on the shore, belonging to the place. Inquire of O. H. JONES, No. 263 5th-av.

TWO YEARS' LEASE, SECOND-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST., FOR SALE.—Three-story brick, 20x40, with 12 foot extension two stories; containing 12 rooms; water and gas. For permits and particulars apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house No. 304 West 23d-st.; location first-rate; is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; rent $2,200 per annum. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 288 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE AND 10 acres at South Orange, one hour from the City; also, a furnished City house for six months, No. 55 East 4th-st., and a suite of four rooms over store No. 367 Bowery.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FIRST-class house to let or for sale in 14th-st.; four-story high-stoop brown-stone front, in perfect order. Apply from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10. Rent $500 per month to a first-class tenant.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING on 3d-av., between 102d and 103d sts.; size 19x40; contains ten rooms, water, gas, &c. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of the owner, No. 141 East 33d-st., corner Lexington-av., or on the premises.

HOUSE TO RENT IN FIFTH-AV. AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is large and well located; two years' lease at a low price; will be sold with or without the furniture. For full particulars inquire of F. COLTON, No. 724 Broadway.

$900 RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE (water, gas, &c.,) Kent-st., Greenpoint, near cars and ferry—$800 if leased for 3 years. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., or Rev. G. TALMAGE, No. 103 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FOR LARGE BUSINESS, A STORE floor and basement, 90 by 120, on Canal, Elm and Walker sts., near Broadway; also, the lofts of the same. Elevation and plan at GUSTAVUS BAYLIS'S, No. 240 Broadway.

A NICE FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT to a small family; nearly new, with all modern improvements, in an airy position, in the finest part of Brooklyn, E. D., from May 1 to Nov. 1. Address LINCOLN PLACE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SPLENDID country seat, "Cragden," East Chester, with fine lawn, garden, stabling, &c., near depot. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR the season, in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn.; rent moderate. For further particulars inquire of S. W. BRITTON, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York, or on the premises of JOSEPH HAIGHT.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURNISHED house, 13 rooms, fine lawn, fruit, &c., near the village, with use of boats, for $150 per month, for the season. Apply to JOHN C. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO RENT—A DOUBLE TWO-STORY AND BASEment frame house on Walton-av., West Morrisania, Westchester County, beautifully located on high ground; neighborhood unexceptionable. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE No. 318 West 22d-st., with gas fixtures, mirrors, girandoles, &c., frescoed throughout, only to a responsible private family. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSE ELEGANTLY furnished, in West 42d-st., near 5th-av. $300 per month to a small family only. J. P. HOGARTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BACK PREMISES NO. 254 Pearl-st., 25 feet 3 inches front; desirable location; good for manufacturing purposes; rent low. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THREE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone front dwelling-houses; all elegantly furnished, in best locations. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FULLY FURNISHED BROWN-STONE house No. 16 5th-av. for two years; others, well located, from $300 to $1,000 monthly. G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front, No. 74 Warren-st.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises from 10 to 3 o'clock. Large lot of shelving, &c., for sale.

STORAGE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE, &c., from $3 per month; also storage by the piece or load. No. 20[illegible] West 28th-st., corner 8th-av. H. G. HAEGER.

TO LET—AT NO. 773 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Stewart's, second floor, front, 25 by 47; rare location for tailor, milliner, or other light business. T. M. LEWIS, No. 773 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY attic and high-basement brick house, No. 33 Bleecker-st., corner of Mulberry, facing Broadway. Inquire at HARDMAN & OSBORN'S, No. 1[illegible] Grand-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—BEAUTIFULLY SITUated houses at New-Brighton, near Quarantine Landing; also, handsome house at Sailors' Snug Harbor. G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 39TH-st., near 5th-av., four stories, high stoop, brown-stone front; only a first class party need apply. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 25x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH GOOD garden and an abundance of small fruit, at Chelsea, Staten Island. Inquire of D. STINSON, No. 26 West 12th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M. or 4 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 46 Hudson-st. Owner may alter to suit. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 34 William-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, A GOOD HOUSE, WITH garden, stable, pasture, &c. Rent $300 to $1,000 per annum. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE, STORE AND BASEment No. 227 2d-av. The store is 80 feet deep; an excellent place for business. Inquire at 37 West 26th-st.

TWO PARLORS—UNFURNISHED, TO GENtlemen only, with the adjoining small rooms, to let from 1st May. Inquire at No. 263 4th-av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at West Farms to let; 10 rooms, and stable. Rent $1,200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF building No. 79 John-st. Apply to W. H. DICKINSON & CO.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 3 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR AT NO. 282 4th-av., suitable for a physician or dentist.

TO LET—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, in house No. 387 3d-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE. APPLY TO N. JARVIS, Jr., No. 13 City Hall.

TO LET.

FORT WASHINGTON.

TO LET, for one or two years, a magnificent COUNTRY-SEAT, extensive and first-class in all its appointments. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—AT INWOOD, on the bank of the Hudson, furnished or unfurnished, with four acres of land, barn, stable, hennery, icehouse, boat and bath house, flower, fruit and vegetable garden, gas, hot and cold water through house, gas and water in stable; two minutes' walk from depot, one hour's ride from the City, half an hour by Hudson River cars; suitable for both Summer and Winter residence; splendid view of the river, and all in complete order. For further particulars inquire at No. 6[illegible] Exchange-place, in basement.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A first-class residence, thoroughly furnished for a gentleman's family, containing dining-room, parlor and two sitting rooms, seven bedrooms, besides servants' room, stabling for four horses, with carriage-house and coachman's room; three acres of garden and orchard, stocked with the choicest fruit trees. This residence is beautifully located on Staten Island, commanding one of the finest views, and is well worthy the attention of any gentleman; a Summer retreat for himself and family. Apply to JOHN McGAHILL, No. 110 Broadway.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—Fully furnished, at Mount Hope, near Tremont Depot; the residence of Martin Zabriskie, Esq.; consisting of a large stone mansion and about ten acres, barn, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit; house has water, &c.; grounds high and healthy; commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. For permits and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, for two or more years, a fine country residence, fully furnished, and commanding extensive land and water view; the lawn of 15 acres is well shaded with fruit and ornamental trees; house contains 18 rooms; stable and carriage-houses large and complete; neighborhood perfectly healthy. Photographs and further particulars at the office of P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, overlooking the Lower Bay, two good-sized and comfortable cottages, each having a garden plot, with some fruit trees and stable attached, and where may be found good fishing and bathing; within five minutes of New-Dorp Station, and fifteen of the ferry. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

TO LEASE FURNISHED—AT INWOOD, on the Hudson, one of the most elegant places on the river; rent $3,000 per annum; a complete gentleman's place, with gas, hot and cold water throughout; five minutes from the depot; road lighted at night, and in all respects a perfect home. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR ONE YEAR OR longer, a first-class family mansion, with all the improvements of a City house; 5 acres, lawns and garden; good stables and carriage-house; located on the north shore Staten Island, near the landing, commanding fine water and inland views; principals only treated with. Address Box No. 2,027 Post-office, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A HANDSOMELY furnished country residence, in complete order, situated in Hudson City, New-Jersey, ten minutes' walk to the horse cars, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Address Box No. 2,913 New-York Post-office, or apply to MITCHEL LODER, Esq., or at Laxton's Land Office, Palisade-av., Hudson City.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT Throg's Neck, Westchester, containing ten rooms, carriage-house and stable, a good garden with plenty of fruit, cherries, apples and pears; near steamboat landing and stages; 12 miles from the City. Inquire of R. T. UNDERHILL, Clinton Hall.

UNION-SQUARE—TO LET—A LARGE basement with sub-cellar; and second, third, and fourth floors, 30x70, of house No. 35 Union-square, (Broadway side,) for first-class business purposes. Apply immediately to BELL BROTHERS, No. 406 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A genteel brick house in Amity-st., comprising dining-room, kitchen, cellar, two parlors, and one bedroom; large yard in the rear. The above premises are suitable for a millinery-store or similar business. Inquire of M. P. MOLONY, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, an elegant country residence on Long Island Sound, one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of D. W. C. VAN TUYL, No. 268 Cherry-st., New-York, or on the premises at Mamaroneck. Inquire for the "Taylor Mansion."

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW THREE-story brick houses with all improvements in the City of Bridgeport, 3 minutes from the depot and 2 hours from New-York. Apply to JOHN E. BENHAM, Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET, AT HUNTINGTON HARBOR, L. I.—A double house, furnished; barn, 9 acres of land and fruit of all kinds; good bathing; rent $600; railroad and steamboat to New-York daily. Inquire of H. G. EVANS, No. 2[illegible] Barclay-st.

TO LET—THREE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS in store No. 90 Duane-st., corner of Elm, nicely fitted up and lighted on two sides; suitable for light manufacturing or dry goods business. Inquire at McCULLOUGH'S Lead Company, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET ON THE HUDSON, ONE hour's ride from New-York; 11 rooms; spring water in the house, and good stable, coachhouse and hennery. Apply to GILMAN DUDLEY, Hastings upon Hudson, N. Y.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Furniture, carpets, mattresses, &c., &c., suitable for a small three-story and basement house; a complete outfit for a small genteel family. Address S., Post-office Box No. 4,459, New-York.

NEW-LONDON COTTAGE (FURNISHED) TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—That beautiful Summer retreat, with bathing houses, &c., complete; near the Pequot. Apply to HENRY A. MOTT, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York City.

STAMFORD PLACES.—TO LET, FURNISHED, and several unfurnished.

FOR SALE, COUNTRY SEATS—$8,000 to $20,000 and upward, near the village. Address ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED rooms on first floor of English basement house; rooms in suite on second floor. No. 142 East 30th-st., near Lexington-av. Possession immediately.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—7 LOTS AND large house, 37th-st. and 1st-av.; also, 4 lots 9th-av. and 56th-st. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

PLEASANT COUNTRY COTTAGE TO rent, furnished, 21 miles by rail from New-York; all kinds of fruit; very healthy. Apply at Commercial Insurance Company, No. 49 Wall-st., between 10 and 12.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET—AT LESS rents; No. 324 Canal-st., through to No. 43 Lispenard; No. 285 Broadway, with many others, from Vesey to Howard sts. N. C. BISHOP, No. 67 Liberty-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE NO. 45 West 11th-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, pleasantly situated in house fronting East River; rent moderate. Address G., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOUR FLOORS; GOOD LIGHT AND low rent. Inquire of KERR & MORGAN, No. 1[illegible] Centre-st.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A SMALL cottage on the water. Apply at 97 East Houston-st.

Z COMPLETE LIST OF ALL HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH AND JERSEY CITY, FULLY REPORTED IN THE SUNDAY NEWS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, UNTIL MAY 1. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL COSY HOUSE WANTED IN a genteel location in this City; rent not to exceed $800. Desirable tenant secured by addressing S. M. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office. A commission paid to agents.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, (adults,) an unfurnished house, between 10th and 34th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $2,000. E. H. N., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED—Within 45 minutes of Wall-st.; must be healthfully and pleasantly situated, and neatly furnished. Address Box No. 2,2[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PERMANENT BOARD.—ELEGANT ROOMS and excellent board, with a private family, in a first-class house, near Stuyvesant-square, may be had immediately for a gentleman and wife or three or four gentlemen. Address, for three days, C. E. D., Box No. 511 Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY JUST MOVED IN from the country will dispose of a few rooms, with bath, closets and all conveniences, with first-class board, to an unexceptionable party, on moderate terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st., one block from 5th-av.

A FEW ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board, at No. 163 East 17th-st., corner of Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.) A choice location, and no removal in May.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, PARTIALLY furnished, to rent, with first-class board; no moving in May. No. 33 Madison-av. References exchanged. Immediate possession given.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 16 Watts-st., for three days.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND LARGE rooms may be obtained at $10 per week; reference given if necessary. Address Box 350, Bridgeport, Conn.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM EN SUITE with board. No. 8 East 30th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family at Morrisania; house pleasantly situated. Address F. W. B., Box No. 1,710 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR A YOUNG GENtleman and his wife, within one hour of the City. Farmer preferred. Address WM. A. NEWMAN, Box No. 5,346 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A small family; good healthy air, and living within daily access of the City desired. Address Box No. 2,2[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENtleman and wife, within one hour of the City; farmer preferred. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 4,291 New-York Post-office.

BOARD FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER can be obtained within five minutes' walk of the depot and ten of the boat landing. ROBERT J. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford, Conn.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The old and established wholesale and retail business of H. O'NEILL & CO. has been removed from No. 250 Hudson-st. to No. 905 Broadway, where he is now prepared to show a full and complete line of choice ribbons, silks and flowers. Also, a full line of the latest importations in straw goods in the latest styles. Milliners supplied below down-town prices. H. O'NEILL & CO., No. 905 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, Italian Opera, FRA DIAVOLO. The cast includes Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. Natali Testa, Mazzoleni, Bernardi, Dubreul, Fossati, Giorgio Ronconi, Kruger and Teresa.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, THE CROWN OF DIAMONDS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HUNTED DOWN; Or, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH and THE LAUGHING HYENA. Characters by the Company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, JEANIE DEANS. Characters by Messrs. Lewis Baker, G. Metkiff, Mark Smith, H. Bland, Wm. Gomersal; Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. H. Bland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mrs. Yeamans.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE and JOHN WOPPS. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bates, supported by an entire company of Broadway favorites.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON THE CRICKET. Leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by J. W. Collier.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MANE ZELLE FAIT SES DENTS, and LES MARIS ME FONT TOUJOURS RIRE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, STREETS OF NEW-YORK. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RUNNELS FAMILY, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CARL WOLFSOHN'S GRAND CONCERT, assisted by Mme. Marie Frederici, Theo. Habelman, Wenzel Kopta, Theo. Thomas.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT. L. F. Harrison, Director, assisted by Mlle. Pauline Canissa, Arthur Matthison, H. Bussmeyer, Geo. W. Morgan, G. W. Colby, Theo. Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes. THE BLACK CROOK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and NORMA.

DODWORTH HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Constant Mayer's Painting, THE CONVALESCENT.

M. E. CHURCH.
Corner Bedford and Morton sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The budget laid before the British Parliament by Mr. DISRAELI is well received in England.

Further advices from the Cape of Good Hope confirm the correctness of the report of the murder of Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

The North German Parliament will adjourn on the 15th inst. The Prussian Government is about to raise a loan of 20,000,000 thalers.

CONGRESS.

Mr. COLE presented to the Senate yesterday the petition of the Veteran Corps of California, asking that they be allowed the same rates of transportation on being mustered out of service as was granted to other soldiers. After having served successfully against the Indians, these soldiers were discharged nearly 2,000 miles from home, and received a mere pittance to reach California. The petition was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted inquiring of the Secretary of the Interior whether or not LEWIS V. BOGY was employed in that department, and if so in what capacity and by whom appointed. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution which he said he should call up to-day, asking for the expulsion of WILLARD SAULSBURY, Senator from Delaware, and reciting that that gentleman had repeatedly appeared upon the floor of the Senate in a State of intoxication. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large and spirited meeting was held in Bennington, Vt., on Thursday evening, to consider the recent action of the Vermont Legislature, providing for the building of a railroad to Chatham, and in the words of the call, to consult as to the measures best calculated to protect the taxpayers of the town. Addresses were made by Lieut.-Gov. GARDNER, SETH B. HUNT, of New-York, DANIEL ROBINSON, of the Troy and Boston road, and other gentlemen; and resolutions were adopted complaining of the action of the Legislature, especially in providing that the towns shall be bound to aid in the construction of the road when the assent of a majority of the taxpayers, both in number and amount, has been obtained in writing and not in the usual manner of public town meetings.

Ex-Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, and ROBERT J. WALKER, Esq., appeared before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, yesterday, to make application on behalf of the State of Mississippi for an injunction restraining the President and the officers of the Government from enforcing the Military Reconstruction Bill in that State. Gov. SHARKEY asked permission to file the bill, his motion being opposed by Attorney-General STANBERY. Chief-Justice CHASE declined to entertain the question out of regular order, so the motion for leave to file the bill was simply received, and will be argued on Friday next.

Mr. TILMAN GREGORY, a very wealthy planter residing near Augusta, Ark., fell into an altercation over a game of cards with a Dr. DAMERON, in the course of which the latter drew a pistol and shot the former in the hip. Mr. GREGORY being in liquor, taunted him for not shooting better than that. Dr. DAMERON, who was also intoxicated, fired again, shooting him this time in the breast. Mr. GREGORY placed his hand upon his pistol, and taking deliberate aim at the Doctor, shot him through the heart. GREGORY's shot took effect almost instantaneously in DAMERON's heart, and both fell dead together.

The University of South Carolina has just closed its examinations for the March session. Owing to the unsettled condition of the State, the number of students in attendance is limited. There are ten professors, ninety-three students and three resident graduates. The library contains 25,000 volumes. The present year closes in June, and the next collegiate year commences on the first Monday in October.

KENDALL and RAINFORTH, the two life insurance swindlers, were tried at Chicago, on Tuesday, for contempt of Court, they having refused to give evidence. KENDALL was sentenced to four months imprisonment, and RAINFORTH until the 22d of next February, that being the anniversary of the day on which he was supposed to have died. KENDALL, while before the Court, made a full confession of the attempt to swindle.

The schooner *Lydia Ann* encountered a severe gale on Lake Ontario on Monday last, during which the mate, THOMAS VANCE, was washed overboard. His son ARTHUR put out in the yawl to the rescue of his father, but getting into the trough of the sea, was carried away from the schooner. Owing to the severity of the gale the vessel was obliged to abandon both father and son.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* reports that Mr. JAMES SMITH was robbed near Griffin's Corners of $6,800, by four men, who waylaid him on the road and presented pistols at his head. A roll of $600 in greenbacks, which Mr. SMITH had, was not discovered by the robbers. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the capture of the highwaymen.

G. W. BONNER, a Justice of the Peace, of Baldwin County, in Alabama, has been arrested under the Civil Rights Bill and held to bail in $1,000. The offence charged is causing a negro to be whipped for stealing. The Selma *Messenger* says the negro preferred the whipping to being sent to prison, and was taken at his word.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed an act abolishing the State tax on personal property, and substituting therefor a levy of $300,000, apportioned upon the different counties of the State according to population.

The watchman on duty at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Depot, who was robbed a few days since of $20,000 by, as he said, a gang of men, was arrested on Thursday, on suspicion of being a party to the robbery.

Two passenger trains on the Union Pacific Railroad ran into each other on Tuesday near Leavenworth City, Kansas. The locomotives and cars were demolished, but fortunately no one was injured.

R. G. PORTER, Mayor of Apalachicola, and an old and esteemed merchant, died at that place last Saturday afternoon.

An incendiary fire occurred on Thursday evening at Burlington, Vermont, involving a loss of $20,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

The motion made by Judge CONNOLLY for a *mandamus* to compel Police Superintendent KENNEDY to revoke his order, made some time since, forbidding policemen in certain cases from taking their prisoners before him, (CONNOLLY,) which motion was set down for argument before the Supreme Court yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday next, at 12 M. The reason assigned for the adjournment was that the Corporation Counsel was absent from the City.

The jury in the case of PATRICK FENNELLY, administrator, &c., *vs.* The Central Park and North and East River Railroad Companies, reported in the TIMES of the 5th inst., rendered a verdict for the plaintiff yesterday morning for $3,500. An application will be made by defendants for a new trial on the Judge's minutes. The application made by the plaintiff's counsel for an allowance was denied.

The case of ALFRED SINCLAIR, a Custom-house clerk, charged with having presented forged pay accounts to the Auditor, was up for examination before U. S. Commissioner WHITE yesterday. The case was adjourned till Friday, pending the cross-examination of the first witness.

A meeting of rent-payers was held last evening on Eighth-av., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, to take into consideration the evils of the tenement-house system, and the General Assembly, it was determined, should be asked to legislate upon the subject.

The New-York Methodist Conference met again yesterday. It was announced that the transfer of property, rendering Mr. DREW's gift available, would be made within the present week. The amount is $250,000. In the evening the temperance anniversary was held.

The Committee appointed by the Supreme Court, at General Term, to examine applicants for admission to the Bar, wish to give notice that the examination of candidates will commence in the General Term room at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Two stables, situated on the corner of Jersey-avenue and Fourth-street, Jersey City, were partially destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Two valuable horses were burned to death and three were severely injured. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The salaries of clerks in the New-York Post-office receiving $1,000 and under are to be increased 20 per cent. The salaries of those receiving over $1,000 are to be increased 10 per cent. Carriers salaries are also to be increased 20 per cent.

The argument in the case of STEWART *vs.* DREW, FISK, BELDEN and others, to vacate the order of arrest as to some of the defendants, set down for yesterday before the Supreme Court, at Chambers, has been postponed until Monday next.

On Thursday afternoon LEWIS FLEMING, an aged German, living at Union Hill, N. J., while stepping on the Hoboken ferry-boat at the foot of Barclay-street, stumbled and fell, when a freight car passed over his head, killing him instantly.

Last evening a lecture on Russian America was delivered by Mr. DISTURNELL before the members of the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, at the Cooper Institute.

A large number of laborers employed by the Morris and Essex Railroad Company to unload coal cars, struck yesterday for higher wages.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society is to be transferred to the Cooper Institute on the 1st of May.

A fair inquiry prevailed yesterday for flour and grain, at generally higher prices; as also for coffees, sugars and wool, at steady rates. Cotton, pork and lard were lower and less sought after. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Connecticut Election.

The New-Haven *Palladium* in replying to our comments upon its explanation of the causes of the Republican defeat in Connecticut, says that it did not mean that the party had been "timorous and time-serving" the past year—but that this had been the general character of its action in the past. Instead of "standing by high principles and bringing the people up to them," it has resorted to compromises and adopted moderate measures. Its leaders have been men least objectionable to Democrats, and its platforms have "sought to offer no salient points of attack to the opposition, rather than to enunciate the true opinions of the party." This may be so—and it may possibly have weakened the party. We do not care to contest either point.

The *Palladium* proceeds to deny, however, that the party has come up to the "extreme mark" set for it by those who assume to be its leaders at Washington. There are two "extreme measures" which have not received its indorsement in Connecticut—impeachment, and Mr. SUMNER's proposition to pass a law defining and regulating the suffrage in all the States. We expected to find our cotemporary, in harmony with its original explanation, *complaining* of the party for failing in this respect,—and attributing to this evidence of its having been "timorous, time-serving and conservative," its late defeat. We are agreeably disappointed. So far as these measures had any influence, the *Palladium* says, they did harm. We have not the slightest doubt of it. Yet, how do we know that both will not speedily be put forward as essential parts of the Republican creed,—and that everyone who hesitates about giving them his support will not be branded as a Copperhead and a rebel? Much stranger things than this have happened in the past:—indeed, if the experience of the past is to give the rule for the future, this very thing is quite likely to happen within the coming year.

The *Palladium* closes with this moral:

> The lesson of this election, then, is this: It says to Congress—have done with this impeachment *folly*, and undertake to pass no bills impairing the rights of the loyal States. And it says to the Republicans of Connecticut: *Have done with hesitating measures and half-way men. Come up to the plane of principle*, and if necessary, accept defeat for a season. If this be done, Connecticut will soon take her place again in the great line of loyal Republican States—the States in whose hands for the future rests the destiny of the nation.

This is very sensible—so far as it is intelligible. But what are "hesitating measures" and who are "half-way men?" The *Palladium* will find plenty of people who will reply,—*all* who deem impeachment "*folly*," and who will *not* support SUMNER's suffrage bill, are "half-way men," and everything short of these are "hesitating measures." Massachusetts in the Senate is a unit in support of both—and Massachusetts is quoted by the *Palladium* as having, "given every year fifty thousand majority for the right," by having been "intensely radical," and as an example in this respect for Connecticut to imitate.

We suspect that, with the class of statesmen who have thus far since the war led the Republican Party, nothing will be deemed sufficiently radical so long as anything *more* radical can be devised—and *that* will be the "plane of principle" to which all Republicans will be invited, or forced, to "come up," under penalty of excommunication.

Contraction of the Currency---Merchants Against Speculators.

The Chamber of Commerce, in its action on the currency question, reflects the solid and solvent opinion of the country. Its resolutions, adopted on Thursday, affirm the duty and expediency on the part of the Treasury of persisting cautiously but steadily in the policy of contraction, and deprecate the efforts by which speculative interests would perpetuate the depreciation of greenbacks. The only difference manifested relates to the velocity with which the contraction policy shall be pushed. The point which engaged the attention of the Chamber involved the single matter of degree. None denied the necessity of preparing for the resumption of specie payments; none essayed a defence of the doctrine of inconvertibility, or of the propositions that have been propounded in and out of Congress to remedy the disasters of inflation by swelling its volume. On the contrary, the dangers and evils of the present system were admitted on all hands, and if the moderate view, taking into account the requirements of trade, prevailed, it was against the plan of precipitating resumption regardless of its effect upon business and industrial interests.

It is not too much to say that the view thus expressed by the Chamber is in harmony with the view entertained by the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the older States. In the West the case may be different. The lack of capital, the fondness for high-pressure in everything, the speculative aspects which even trade assumes, and the habit of anticipating always "big chances" in the future, predispose Western communities to resist any diminution of the quantity of circulating paper. There, nobody ever complains of over-issues of currency. All is ballooning, kite-flying, and a go-aheadism which to the more cautious people of the East looks like gambling in the guise of trade. If the financier demonstrates that the amount of currency afloat is in excess of legitimate wants, and that the alternative is contraction with all its inconveniences or continued inflation resulting in national bankruptcy, the genuine Western man insists that time will make all things right by bringing the volume of trade up to the volume of currency. The idea will not endure investigation, but it is essentially a Western idea, and is at the bottom of the movement adverse to contraction, which derives its chief strength from that section.

The only support it receives in New-York or Boston or Philadelphia is rendered by the speculators, whose vocation is sadly marred by every real effort to get back to the hard-pan of specie payments. Speculators of every grade—in gold and stocks, in grain and pork, in cotton and petroleum—are all against contraction. Every turn of the Treasury screw elicits from them a protest against reducing the currency. There is not one greenback too many for their purposes. Multiply them a hundred fold—blow the bubble to any size not necessarily entailing a crack—and they would be in ecstacies. The process that embarasses industry, jeopardizes honest trade, and enhances the price of every article worn or consumed to a degree that entails suffering upon thousands, renders the speculator supremely happy. He would have the days of 1864-5, when gold was out of sight and keen operators waxed rich between the rising and the setting of the sun, prolonged to eternity. The atmosphere of those days was a veritable elixir of life to the whole race of gamblers and speculators. The sharp, bright air of resumption, which nerves the arm of industry and infuses health into the body politic, is to them peculiarly obnoxious. And the outcry they raise as regularly as the gentle whiff comes from the Treasury appears to mislead both the public and the Secretary. Because speculation is at a standstill, we are told that contraction, even at the modest rate of four millions a month, is operating disastrously. Because speculators complain of stringency, we are asked to assume that business interests generally are suffering from the Secretary's adherence to the policy of Congress. In both instances, the allegation is fallacious. It is the very opposite of the truth. Whatever stringency speculators experience, it is undeniable that money enough, and more than enough, is obtainable for legitimate purposes. If, with all this currency outstanding, Wall-street witnesses almost constant stagnation, it is because the *bona fide* men of money have lost faith in stocks, which are at the mercy of unscrupulous combinations, and have no longer relish for games in which outsiders are invariably the losers. Meanwhile, they who have their eye fixed on resumption as the goal of their hopes and the aim of their labors, discern in the decline of speculation merely a necessary consequence of the policy which alone can redeem the credit of the country.

The voice of the Chamber of Commerce should embolden the Secretary of the Treasury to adhere steadfastly to the path leading to resumption. His reported desire to listen to the will that goes up from the haunts of speculators, looks sometimes like a forgetfulness of the higher obligation which the Government owes to industry and trade. It is meet, as the Chamber avers, that the calling in of greenbacks should be pursued so judiciously that no sudden or superfluous injury shall happen to any class. But there ought to be no looking back, no hesitancy, no misplaced anxiety for special interests to the detriment of the community. The power vested in the Secretary is, at best, narrow; and the mischief produced by the refusal of Congress to sanction bolder measures is aggravated when the discretion vested in him is exercised for the convenience of a few rather than the benefit of the many.

A New Political Campaign.

"The experience of all parties," says the *Tribune*, "*is that cowardice is the worst policy.*" This accusation of cowardice is a favorite weapon with the extreme party which the *Tribune* represents. Every man who differs from it in opinion, does so because he is a coward. SUMNER, in the Senate, brands the Senators who fail to support him as half-hearted and timid. STEVENS, in the House, has no doubt he could carry confiscation but for the cowards who oppose it. PHILLIPS brands Congress, the *Tribune* and everybody else who ever hesitates in following his lead, as servile cowards and selfish knaves. And the *Tribune*, whose advocacy of peace, of a purchased abolition of slavery and of universal amnesty, have subjected it to the same charge over and over again, hurls, in its turn, the favorite charge of cowardice against all who hesitate to "follow the banner of progress"—no matter who holds it or where it threatens to lead.

It certainly has not required much *courage* to follow the extreme party of late. Whatever other qualities may have been demanded, *that*, certainly, was not. It never requires much hardihood to follow the majority. Cowards and selfish sneaks are generally found on the side of power: courage is required only when the dictation of the majority is to be spurned,—when a man is to act upon his own judgement rather than the decrees of his party,—when he is branded, villified, denounced, lied about and hounded, politically and personally, by brawling partisans and malignant newspapers, for having an opinion of his own and acting upon it, in spite of their intolerance and proscription. It requires no courage for Mr. SUMNER to stand up in the Senate and pour out his screed of prepared billingsgate on the head of President JOHNSON, for he was but one of the crowd who were striving for personal distinction and popular applause by so doing. It does require courage for Mr. JOHNSON to go on in what he believes to be his duty, in spite of the execrations and denunciations of the great mass of those by whom he is surrounded:—whether he is right or wrong, whatever other qualities his course may indicate, all the *courage* shown is on his side—not on that of his assailants.

We believe in the truth of the *Tribune's* motto. No party is aided by cowardice, nor can any party survive any exhibition of it. But in what cause is the courage which is now called for to be shown? Is it any sign of courage to pass resolutions vilifying a small and helpless minority? There was once some pluck in fighting rebels; is there any shown in now robbing and abusing and trampling on them? Yet this is the favorite test adopted by the "earnest" men,—the "friends of progress," for whom the *Tribune* speaks.

That journal speaks of new battles to be fought—a new campaign to be opened:

> "The experience of all parties is, that cowardice is the worst policy. An army never fights a battle in bivouac, and whenever any party of progress quietly unfolds its tents and rests, it becomes a mob, and its work is done. Thus it hath been, thus it always will be. *Agitation, progress, constant advances*, are as necessary to its purity and strength as sea currents and salt are to the purity of the ocean. When a great principle is at stake, we cannot gain a *half victory*. Such victories are surrenders; for we either concede that our enemy is right, or that we are weak. No party can live *without answering its mission*. * * * Above all things, let there be no surrender, no retreat, no compromise, no abatement of our high purpose. Henceforth the motto should be *Universal Liberty and Impartial Suffrage, regardless of caste, race or color*. Let this be our test—our watchword and battle-cry. If there are many who are faint-hearted and timorous—who dread to do what is right—if there is any poor devil who would rather burrow in his office—if there is any one who shrinks from entering upon this campaign—let him step from the ranks, now that we are forming, and go to the enemy. This principle will bring victory to us and peace to all the land. Without justice we die, or live a life more terrible than death. Let our friends unite, and canvass, and reorganize. Where captains are unworthy, or timid, or time-serving, *let them be cashiered*. Where Senators seem more anxious about missions, and judgeships, and cosy places, and fear to say yes or no because of Presidential frowns, *leave them*, and take men whom we can follow. We lost Connecticut by timidity and cowardice. We only deserve victory when we are worthy of it. Victory that comes by compromise, or concession, or time-serving, disgraces and wounds Republicanism. *Rather than see such triumphs we would prefer to have the Radical Party go back to what it was ten years ago.* We have the power, and we should not shirk the responsibility. This was done in 1865, hence the defeat in Connecticut. If we continue to do so nothing can come but disaster and disgrace. *The battle is now for universal liberty and impartial suffrage.* Let the word be passed along the line.

This is very stirring, but what is it all about? Who is there now to be liberated? Upon whom is "impartial suffrage" still to be conferred? One would suppose from this high-flown and rather bombastic appeal that the great crusade against Slavery and *caste*, and restrictions upon political rights, was just about to open. But we have just abolished Slavery and prohibited its existence forever. We have conferred equal civil rights upon every inhabitant of every State, and of every foot of land within the national jurisdiction. We have given not only impartial but universal suffrage to every negro of the millions in the Southern States,—and every Northern State will speedily give it to the scattered few within their borders. We have achieved within six years the greatest and most sweeping political revolution ever witnessed in any nation, or in any age of the world, within the same space of time. Is all this naught? Or are the results thus reached in peril of being reversed?

The *Tribune* has been in the habit of dealing with practical questions, in a practical way. What does it mean by the programme it thus dimly shadows forth, but for which it makes so loud an appeal? What are the issues which it sees at stake? *How* is the "battle *now* for Universal Liberty and Impartial Suffrage?" Who are to be still set free—who are to be enfranchised by this approaching and terrific crusade?

We beg the *Tribune* to be somewhat more specific on these points: then we can judge to what extent the Republican Party is likely to fall in the "courage" which the combat requires.

Liens on Vessels by State Laws---Case of the Moses Taylor.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which we publish in full in another column, is one whose results are of very great importance to all who are interested in ships, and especially to those who furnish supplies or repairs to them. The case involves the constitutionality of a statute of the State of California, which provided for the enforcement before the State Courts of certain liens upon vessels. That statute declared that for services rendered on board of vessels, for supplies or materials furnished to them, for wharfage or anchorage within the State, for breach of contract to carry persons or property, or for injuries to persons or property, the vessels should be liable; and it prescribed proceedings for the enforcement before the State Courts of the liens which it declared.

Under this law the *Moses Taylor*, a steamship owned not in California, but in New-York, was seized for breach of a contract with a passenger. Her owners raised the question of the jurisdiction of the State Court; and this is the question decided by the Supreme Court, which holds, in brief, that the case was one within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States Courts, and that, since Congress, by the Judiciary Act of 1789, vested jurisdiction of admiralty and maritime cases in the District Courts of the United States, that jurisdiction is exclusive, and the State Courts cannot exercise jurisdiction over such cases when brought against the vessel herself. Suits against her owners personally would be within the exception of the ninth section of the act, which saves to suitors the right of a common law remedy where the common law is competent to give it; but a suit against the vessel herself is not a common law remedy.

It becomes an interesting question to us at once to inquire what will be the effect of this decision upon our own State Lien Law. Our Legislature has not, indeed, gone so far as the California statute went, in that it did not assume to provide for the enforcement by the State Courts of liens for breach of contract to carry persons or property, which was the point involved in the case of the *Moses Taylor*. But we cannot but think that the statute will nevertheless be very powerfully affected by this decision.

Our statute gives a lien for supplies, or repairs, or work, or materials furnished for building or repairing vessels. Builders of vessels will be still protected by it, for the Supreme Court has decided that a contract to build a vessel is not within the admiralty jurisdiction. So probably will those be protected who furnish materials or supplies for vessels belonging to the State, for the Supreme Court has also decided that these cases also are not within the jurisdiction of the admiralty. But with reference to supplies for vessels owned in other States, there arises at once a grave and difficult question. There can hardly be a doubt but that the furnishing supplies to such vessels may be within the admiralty jurisdiction, but there are many cases in which the Courts hold that no lien exists. Yet it is difficult to see why this decision does not deprive our mechanics of the protection of the State law as against vessels owned abroad, which other decisions of the Supreme Court prevent them, in many cases, from obtaining a similar protection before the Federal Courts.

As to stevedores' bills and advances for insurance, &c., &c., this decision probably has no effect upon our State law. But the lien which is now given by the law for damages by collisions, and also for pilotage, must be held to be destroyed, for an action against a vessel for collision is certainly an admiralty cause, and must therefore, under this decision, be prosecuted before the United States Courts alone.

MINOR TOPICS.

The amount of money raised by tax upon the estimated value of the real and personal property of this City and County was $11,556,672 in the year 1863. In the following year, owing to the large expenditures for bounties, relief of soldiers' families, and other outlays connected with the war, there was an enormous increase of the tax-rate—the aggregate being $18,203,954. In 1855 and 1856 there was little variation from the amount of 1864, and the estimates for the current year, which are now before the Legislature, do not show any material difference from those of the three preceding years. The value of taxable real estate in the City and County is declared this year to be $736,989,908, being an increase over that of 1866 of one hundred and thirty millions. The rate of taxation this year is about $2.50 per $100, against $2.30 in 1866, and $2.99 in 1865. It is certain that the present rate would be reduced one-half if the assessments upon real estate were based upon the actual value of such property. It is a singular fact that the revenue of the City and County from rents, Court-fines, licenses, and all other sources, scarcely reaches $2,000,000, and the tax levy is made up exclusive of this sum. Thus for local governmental purposes we are spending at the rate of $20,000,000 a year. Add to this amount the internal revenue assessments, and the result will show a burden of taxation upon the citizens of New-York which only could be borne by a people as rich, as industrious, as prosperous and as patient as ours.

Manufactures are making steady and rapid progress in the Western States. Our Western exchanges bring us announcements of over *seventy* establishments either opened or soon to be in operation in Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin alone. The main interest of the West must continue for a long time to come, to be agricultural. The comparative cheapness and extreme fertility of land will render farming as a general thing more profitable than manufactures. But the distance from the great markets of the East, and the heavy charges for freight, will put a limit upon the profit of agricultural products and lead the West inevitably to build up manufactures at home. Distance gives them protection against Eastern rivalry to a certain extent,—and will continue to do so until the means of transportation are increased and cheapened. We trust they will not take it into their heads to demand a *tariff* of protection against New-England.

The Legislature of North Carolina has passed a law punishing horse-stealing with *death*. This is going backward with a vengeance. In the first place such a law is in conflict with every dictate of justice:—there is no proportion between the crime and the punishment. Stealing a horse does not *deserve* death, any more than any other kind of theft. Neither the intrinsic character of the offence, nor its effect on society at large, warrants any such discrimination as this law proposes to make. The reason assigned is that horse-stealing is becoming very common in the State. That may be so, but the effect of this law will be to make *murder* quite as common as horse-stealing. A horse-thief under such a law will not hesitate to commit murder, when necessary to conceal his theft,—since his chance of escape will be thereby increased, and his punishment, if detected, will be no greater. This proposed legislation is not a very favorable sign of progress for North Carolina, under the new order of things. The tendency of the age is to abolish the death penalty altogether; it will be a strange spectacle to see it revived as a punishment for comparatively small offences.

It is certain that the American mind instinctively revolts against illiberalism in all its phases, and especially against anything which smacks of sectarian intolerance and persecution. The fact doubtless accounts for the adverse comments which are generally made upon the action of several of the City Fire Insurance Companies in refusing risks upon the property of Israelite merchants. But we cannot see in this instance any good reason for the display of popular indignation. It is more than probable that Insurance Companies, like other business organizations, conduct their affairs with a view to profit, and it must be conceded that they have an undoubted right to accept or reject any risk which is offered. If they prefer to refuse profitable applications, no matter whether they come from Jews or Gentiles, and suffer from their fastidiousness, they have themselves alone to blame for their business short-sightedness. The Jews are, no doubt, aggrieved by the existing state of things, but the remedy lies in their own hands. Let them cancel all outstanding policies and establish a company or companies exclusively for themselves. There are among them wealthy and public-spirited merchants who are able to put such an enterprise in operation without any difficulty.

Those who suppose that BRIGHAM YOUNG maintains his power over the Mormons only through the influence of religious fanaticism, mistake his own character and that of his system. The latest mail from Utah brought us a sermon, which he delivered in the Temple, to the Saints, which is one of the shrewdest specimens of "worldly wisdom" we have met with. He gives the Saints the results of his own efforts at money-making during the last quarter of a century, and points them to the "four or five grist-mills, besides saw-mills and farms" which he owns. He shows how he labors for the enrichment of his followers as well as himself, and reveals how, in a hard season, he concocted a plan by which the Saints were able to get a high price for their corn from the surrounding Gentiles. He exhorts the producers and merchants not to be seduced into selling their goods too cheap, and tells a terrible tale of a certain "sister" who was once led to part with a "hundred pounds of flour, including the sack," for $1. He also tells them that "a fool can earn money; but it takes a wiseman to save and dispose of it to his own advantage. Then go to work, and save everything, and make your own bonnets and clothing." The whole of his advice on this great topic is exceedingly shrewd, and shows how, amid all his ravings, he never loses sight of the main chance.

Proof of the innate humanity and the mercurial zeal of the people of this City is afforded almost every day at the Police Courts in regard to the complaints which are made of cruelty to dumb animals. It would seem that citizens of every class had constituted themselves into a special detective police against the commission of this offence. The fact is the more remarkable when we remember the ridicule, the sneers, the charges of Quixotism and the great opposition with which the earlier efforts at reform in this direction were greeted—even by some of those who are now among the staunchest friends of the Society which Mr. BERGH so earnestly leads. It does not surprise us, that among the uneducated, rude and vicious of our population there should still be found some who are heedless of the warnings which have been given in the severe sentences which the Police Justices have imposed upon offenders. But the wholesome character of public sentiment toward the brute creation is apparent at all investigations in the Courts, and will have its effect in due time upon the evil practices it aims to correct.

The commercial importance and political significance of the acquisition of Russian-America, however much they may be disputed by the personal enemies of Mr. SEWARD, are freely conceded by all shades of California journalism. The *Alta California*, the *Bulletin*, and the *Times*, all of San Francisco, are agreed in their appreciation of the effort which has resulted in this accession of territory. They remark upon its commercial value to the Pacific States, and upon its political bearings in connection with the new-born scheme of British-American Confederation. On both heads the people on the Pacific coast are well qualified to speak. What to the Atlantic States is a comparatively minor matter, is to them of vital significance. In the same way, the St. Paul *Daily Press*, speaking as it were on the edge of the narrow strip of British dominion which separates Minnesota from the territory ceded by Russia, is loud in its praise of Mr. SEWARD and his work. "Its political significance cannot be overrated," is the opinion of the *Press*, and the sum to be paid for it cannot be "large enough to make it unacceptable to the people of the United States."

We are glad the Senate has confirmed the nomination of Gen. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, to be Brigadier-General in the regular army. He earned that distinction, first, by his noble and firm adherence to the Union cause in the Senate of his State, before the war broke out, and next by his brilliant military services during the war. We feel a little mortified, however, that the Senate should shelter itself behind the indorsements of ten or a dozen members of the lower House for having done this. The time was when the Senate did not ask permission of the House of Representatives to do anything which it thought right and proper. It was then the highest legislative body in the nation—the highest in ability, independence and self-respect. It has lost much of all these qualities now. It cannot venture even to confirm a nomination without asking permission of the member of the lower House in which the nominee resides!

The *National Intelligencer* asks for a correction of the statement that "it calls upon the South to reject reconstruction under the Congressional act, and to wait for further Democratic victories at the North." We derived the statement from the Washington dispatches of the *Evening Post*, in advance of the receipt of the *Intelligencer*, and verified it subsequently by a reference to the article itself. The *Intelligencer* may have not have made the call in the precise form indicated, or with quite so much point, but its article amounted to this or nothing. Even now, as we understand it, the *Intelligencer* does not advise the South to comply with the terms of the law, but, on the contrary, assails the law, derides its conditions, and magnifies the likelihood of relief from the Northern Democracy, as typified in the Connecticut election.

The Massacre at Fort Buford Discredited.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, April 5.

The reported massacre at Fort Buford is not credited here. Letters have been received from Fort Sully, by a gentleman of this city, of a later date than the one upon which the story is based, which report all well, and make no allusion to any disaster. Gen. SHERMAN has received no advices of a massacre, and disbelieves the report.

The United States District Court of Kansas has granted an injunction against the collection of taxes on the lands belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad in that State.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, April 5.

THE IMPEACHMENT CHARGES.

The testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee a few days ago upon Gen. BUTLER's charges against the President, that certain deserters from the army were pardoned by Mr. JOHNSON to enable them to vote in West Virginia last October, completely refutes the allegations made by BUTLER. Surgeon MCEWEN and others who had anything to do with the transaction have been examined, and the evidence corroborates my dispatch on this subject a few days ago, in which it was stated that, so far as the President is concerned, the Democratic candidate in Virginia had nothing to do with the pardons; that the alleged deserters were not deserters, and that they did not get their certificates from the War Department, and could not therefore legally vote until about a month after the election in Virginia.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REMOVALS.

Gen. SHERIDAN has not yet sent a report to the President of the causes that induced him to remove HERON, MONROE and ABELL, nor has he asked any instructions about his action under the reconstruction acts, as has been alleged by newspaper correspondents. The Secretary of War to-day laid before the President a copy of correspondence between Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. GRANT, respectively, of the 2d and 3d insts. Gen. SHERIDAN says Gen. GRIFFIN, of Texas, recommends the deposition or removal of Gov. THROCKMORTON, of that State, and that he (SHERIDAN) agrees with GRIFFIN. SHERIDAN thinks he will have to remove the Governor of Louisiana. He further says he will commence the work of registration as soon as he receives certified copies of the law; that he (SHERIDAN) feels himself equal to the task imposed upon him by the law, and will perform his work with credit to the military. Gen. SHERIDAN concludes by saying, "I shall make but few removals." Gen. GRANT replies that it would not be proper to remove the Governors; that the subject is now under consideration, and it is not believed that military commanders have the power, and removal can only be made by act of Congress or by trial under the sixth section of the law.

SENATOR SAULSBURY.

As intimated in my dispatch of last night, a resolution was offered in the Senate to-day to expel Senator SAULSBURY. Mr. SAULSBURY was very troublesome during the session of yesterday, and, as Senators allege, was so intoxicated as to be almost helpless. He was notified that if he appeared in the Senate Chamber in that condition to-day, a resolution to expel him would be introduced. He did appear in that condition this afternoon, and the resolution was introduced. An effort is made to-night, which will probably prove successful, to have the resolution withdrawn, and put the Senator on a probation.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Among the nominations to-day were FRANCIS A. THOMAS, Collector Ninth District; THOMAS O. CALAGAN, Assessor Ninth District.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 5.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The following telegram was received here yesterday:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 4, 1867.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I learn from a gentleman who has recently visited many parts of Russian America that its value is greater than has been supposed. The rejection of the treaty would cause great dissatisfaction on this coast, especially in California.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 1,208 WALNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I am surprised to find it stated that objections are made to the acquisition of Russian America. I can conceive of no greater boon to our Pacific States, and I cannot suppose that Atlantic Senators will deny to the people of those States the fisheries depending upon Russian America now within their grasp. We need such a nursery of seamen, such a commerce as these fisheries will produce. They will feed the coasts and islands of the Pacific, and the vigorous climate will breed a race of hardy adventurers to repeat on the Pacific, softened by Christian civilization, the deed of the old Norse Sea Kings on the Atlantic.

As a lover of my country, anxious for the growth and prosperity and strength and virtue of the nation, I should value Russian America, its fisheries and mines beyond the hot plains of Mexico or the fertile plantations of Cuba. I trust that no effort needed to secure this great acquisition will be omitted. The execution of the treaty will crown our generation with the praises and thanks of future ages.

I am, truly and respectfully, your friend and servant, (Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. G.

To Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter dated April 3, received at the Department of State from Commodore JOHN ROGERS, Commandant of the Navy-Yard, Boston:

"I think the Russian-American acquisition would be valuable, and, if worth anything, the price would be a bagatelle! A few houses in Broadway would amount to as much. I see in the papers that the value of the ground in New-York proposed for the Post-office is estimated by some parties at $5,000,000. The stretch of coast to the southward of Mount Elias is the important part of the Russian Possessions in America, in latitude 55, is the same latitude as the northern portion of England. We should have a strip of shore much like Norway, which supplies Europe with enormous quantities of timber. The shore being an eastern coast as regards the ocean, is much warmer than the western one. The furs are a minor consideration; fisheries and timber may be very valuable, the timber particularly so to a coast so bare as that of the Pacific.

CHARLES FOSDICK FLETCHER, Esq., of Philadelphia, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated the 3d inst., says:

"I beg leave respectfully, as one of the nation, to return you my thanks for the great benefit you have conferred upon the whole Union by your recent treaty with Russia, obtaining thereby the vast fishery grounds existing in those northern seas."

CONFIRMATION OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Hon. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as a Brigadier-General in the regular army by, it is said, three or four majority. He was favorably recommended to the Senate Military Committee by the following named members of the House of Representatives: Messrs. Donnelly, of Minnesota; Logan, of Illinois; Hayes, Buckland, Eckley, Eggleston, Bingham, of Ohio; Coburn, of Indiana; Van Horn, Loan, McClurg, of Missouri, and Miller, of Pennsylvania.

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

The following statement of receipts for customs from March 23 to 30, has been received at the office of the Commissioner: New-York, $2,500,968 23; Philadelphia, $74,976 44; Baltimore, $119,767 91; New-Orleans, March 16 to 23, $98,537 78; San Francisco, Feb. 22 to 28, $113,418 74; total, $2,907,689 10. The receipts from Boston have not yet been received. By comparing this statement with the one which immediately preceeded it, it is found that in New-York there has been an increase of more than $500,000.

MARINE LIGHTS.

Official information has been received at the office of the Lighthouse Board that since the first day of February, 1867, a light has been established from a lighthouse at the mouth of River San Francisco, near Maceis, Brazil. The light is a fixed white light, elevated sixty-nine feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eleven miles. Also, that since the 27th of September, 1866, a light has been exhibited from a lighthouse erected at the entrance of River Pekalongan, north coast of Java.

ENGLISH DETECTIVES LOOKING FOR FENIANS.

A letter received here by the last steamer, dated Queenstown, says that Queenstown is full of detectives, in all kinds of disguises, to entrap such of the unfortunate emigrants as shall make that port to embark for America. The writer considers Fenian movements for the present at an end, and does not know or believe that any American has been engaged in the whole affair.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Minister Resident—Alexander Asboth, of Mississippi, to the Republic of Uruguay.

Consuls—Francis P. Knight, Wen-chang, China; E. Stumafels, of New-York, at Maracaibo; Julius Morius, of Michigan, at Cobiensis, Prussia; Thomas K. King, of Rhode Island, at Belfast; J. A. Johnson, of Rhode Island, now Consul at Beirut, to be Consul-General at Beirut; Thomas Kilby Smith, of Ohio, at Panama.

Naval Storekeeper—James D. Brady, Norfolk, Va.

Postmasters—J. K. L. Maynard, Waverly, Iowa; Henry C. Smith, Pomeroy, Ohio; Joseph Howell, Shreveport, La.; Edwin M. Hoover, Bentonville

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York. STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD Bought and sold on commission. We buy and sell at market rates, UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTIES, COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES. DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.) Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA R. R. CO.

Amply secured by land grant and completed road. Interest 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. A limited amount of bonds will be sold on very favorable terms. Full particulars furnished by P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA 7 PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road at the very low price of 80 cents upon the dollar. Their Bonds are but $10,000 per mile, being less than the cost of the iron, and being the first mortgage upon the road and equipments. The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile among the choicest farming land of the State. TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., Opposite U. S. Treasury, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, Available for all the Principal Cities in the World. MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS FOR USE IN EUROPE, CHINA, &c. ALSO, MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON BY TELEGRAPH. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BALTZER & TAAKS, BANKERS, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz,	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS. LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, ISSUED FOR Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, BY DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE. Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—Take notice that the Board of Directors of this Company, at their meeting held this day, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The stockholders of the Company, at a meeting of such stockholders, called by the Directors of the Company, in the manner required by law, and held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of March last, did, with the concurrence of more than two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, authorize and sanction the increase of the capital stock of the Company to the amount of thirteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand and four hundred dollars; therefore

Resolved, That the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby increased to the amount of thirteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand and four hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the Stock Transfer Books of this Company be closed on the 15th day of April, inst., and that the persons or parties, in whose name stock shall be standing on that day, shall severally, on or before the 15th day of April, inst., be entitled to subscribe at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, for an equal amount of additional stock. That the price of the additional stock shall be $50 per share, payable as follows:

Fifteen dollars per share at the time of subscribing.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of May next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of June next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of July next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of August next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of September next.
Ten dollars per share on the 15th day of October next.

That on the 15th day of October next, all installments being paid, full paid stock shall be issued.

Resolved, That where parties desire, for their own convenience, to anticipate payments, their money for any number of installments will be received, but no interest will in any case be allowed; nor will the stock be issued until the 15th day of October next.

Resolved, That stockholders failing to subscribe on or before the 15th day of April inst., or neglecting to pay their several installments as they severally become due, will lose all right to the additional stock, and will be deemed to have abandoned their subscriptions.

Resolved, That the subscriptions may be made to the additional stock either in person or by attorney. A scrip receipt will be given for the payments made, and this receipt must be presented at this office on the payment of any of the subsequent installments, in order to have them entered upon it, and be surrendered to be canceled on the issue of the additional stock.

Resolved, that where parties desire to receive full stock on the 15th day of April inst., they may do so by paying $54 per share at the time of making their subscriptions. By order of the Board.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency Act and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the capital stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000.) Subscriptions from stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase, will be payable on the 2d day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors. JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND DEEP RUN COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary. March 27, 1867.

OFFICE OF POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS, Nos. 59 and 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1867.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ANY PART OF $150,000 St. Louis Six per Cent. Bonds at 81 per Cent. flat. Bonds dated 1st of April, 1867, payable twenty years from date; interest payable at National Bank of Republic, New-York. Liberal commission allowed brokers.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, April 8, at the Banking-house, corner Bowery and Grand-st. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st. New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 7 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW, Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN. Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge. 7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s. Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates. Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns. RODMAN, FISK & CO.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICES NO. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

Sixteenth Annual Report JAN. 1, 1867.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,485,147 80	
For Interest and Rents	194,816 74	
For Interest and Rents accrued	30,671 06	—$1,710,635 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and payment of Annuities	$316,287 66	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	215,607 55	
Paid Dividends, Re-Insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c.	194,894 15	—$726,789 36

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$36,512 18
Bonds and mortgages	532,180 00
Loans on policies in force	1,376,335 23
[The actuarial estimate of the value of the policies which secure these notes is about $1,700,000.]	
United States and New-York State Stocks	609,508 25
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	468,829 41
Temporary loans on stocks and bonds	371,309 68
[Market value of the securities, $482,116 00.]	
Interest accrued to date, and all other property	151,172 80
Total	$3,545,877 64

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS. SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY. EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY. LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES. NO CLAIMS UNPAID. ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED. POLICIES INCONTESTABLE. ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES NONFORFEITABLE AFTER ONE PAYMENT.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividend: POLICIES ISSUED IN 1863, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

Age at Issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Am't Pol.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,572	$13,572
25	8,000	1,092	2,848	10,848
30	7,500	708	2,708	10,208
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

HENRY STOKES, President. C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President. J. L. HALSEY, Secretary. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary. H. Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary. ABM. DUBOIS, M. D., Med. Ex. H. G. PUFFARD, M. D., Assistant. Office hours from 11 to 12 and from 2 to 3 P. M.

GEORGE A. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H., General Agent for Maine and New-Hampshire. J. MASON EVERETT, Boston, Mass., General Agent for Massachusetts. Messrs. S. & E. S. WIRES, Burlington, Vt., General Agent for Vermont. O. L. SHELDON, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent for Western New-York. BALL & BOSWELL, Buffalo, N. Y., General Agent for New-York. L. D. WINDSOR, Erie, Penn., General Agent for Pennsylvania. LEWIS, SPENCER & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, General Agents for Ohio, Indiana, &c.

NEW-YORK SILK MILLS. CIRCULAR. CAPITAL ... $150,000. JUSTINIAN HARTLEY, President, No. 44 Lispenard-st. J. J. THOMASS, Treasurer, No. 28 Reade-st.

This Company has purchased the looms and machinery of the silk manufactory at Nos. 235, 236 and 237 West 36th-st., New-York, being 60 looms, steam engine, boiler, dye-house and dye apparatus, shafting and belting, with all the tools and appliances complete—all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate use—including the lease of the buildings and property in which said machinery is situated. The lease runs for one year—from May, 1867, to May, 1868—and the Company have the privilege of purchasing the buildings, &c., at $12,000. The looms and machinery, lease and right purchased, cost the Company only $75,000. The looms, machinery, steam engine, shafting and belting, cost over $120,000, and are now well worth that sum.

The capital stock is	$150,000
Purchases as above	75,000
Working capital	75,000

Upon the investment of this sum a profit of 40 per cent. per annum can be made under any and all circumstances. Subscription solicited. Books for subscription are opened and can be found at the office of the Company, THOMASS & CO., No. 28 Reade-st. ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway. Office of JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. At the Factory, Nos. 133 to 137 West 36th-st. Office of JAMES CHADBURN, No. 108 Broad-st. Office of HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Office of WM. F. HEINS, No. 200 Broadway.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT. 17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN. ALSO, New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO., NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE. Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 16 WALL-ST. An election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of this Company, on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway, Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY. Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1867, for thirty years, at seven per cent. per annum. These Bonds are a First Mortgage of $3,000,000 on the entire property of the Company, and the power to extend them is given by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities. Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the issue, and parties, whether present holders or others, bidding the highest premium therefor will be entitled to extend said Bonds, *pro rata*, on the amount of their bid, as the Bonds are presented by the holders. On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of Coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of a mutual agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore. Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on due notice to the Company, in manner to be hereafter determined, of the numbers of the Bonds to be extended in each place. ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, having disposed of all the interest in the United States Condensing Company, Hart's Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., will not recognize debts contracted in his name after this date for account of said Company. GEORGE H. BROWN.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Croton Fire Insurance Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, April 16, between 12 and 1 o'clock. A. T. RICHARDS, Sec. pro tem.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by STOUT, THAYER & CO., No. 38 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, April 5, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	109	109½	June, 7-30	105½	105¾
Coupon, 1881	109	109½	July, 7-30	105½	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	108¾	109	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118½
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¼	109½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¼	107½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117½
5-20 Coupon, '65	107¾	108	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
5-20 " new, '65	107¼	107½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
10-40 Registered	97¾	98¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112¾	113
10-40 Coupon	97¾	98¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111½
Gold	132¾	133	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111½
August, 7-30	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111½

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ¼ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule. The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates. Until further notice, we will pay the express charges on August 7-30s sent us for conversion, and on new 5-20s ordered returned after conversion. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS. STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY. INTEREST allowed on balances. ADVANCES made on approved securities. Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks. All orders faithfully executed. JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK, LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK. A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET, JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE, Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Watertown City, Wisconsin, Fulton County, Illinois, Henderson County, Illinois, Stocks and Bonds wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. EDMUND HURRY, No. 44 Nassau-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MERCHANTS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1867: RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,288,006 54
Commercial paper	$673,416 23	
Demand loans	590,135 40	
Bad debts	1,983 67	
Other suspended and overdue paper	8,306 15	
Indebtedness of Directors	16,565 00	
Overdrafts		8,463 97
Banking-house		44,120 54
Current expenses		10,686 47
Cash items as per schedule		186,635 51
Due from National Banks, Am. Ex. Nat. Bk. City		33,665 08
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		220,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand		172,100 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		246,995 63
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	21,875 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	8,291 00—	30,166 00
Specie		24,021 32
Fractional currency		5,417 60
Legal-tender notes	460,451 00	
Compound interest notes	54,550 00—	515,001 00
Total		$2,765,461 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$600,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$195,720 00	
Amount outstanding		195,720 00
Individual deposits		1,619,428 35
State Bank circulation outstanding		29,624 00
Discount	21,306 44	
Interest	29,325 37	
Profit and loss	20,057 40—	70,689 21
Total		$2,765,461 56

I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the Merchants and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier. *State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:* Sworn to and subscribed before me, this third day of April, 1867. T. J. McKEE, Notary Public, New-York City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867. RESOURCES.

Dr.—		
Loans and discounts:		
Commercial paper	$384,382 14	
Demand loans	77,[illegible]	—$461,[illegible]
Banking-house and fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes		[illegible]
Premiums		[illegible]
Revenue stamps		[illegible]
Due from National Banks		[illegible]
Due from other Banks		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds dep'd with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation		500,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
National Bank Notes		34,676 00
Fractional currency		3,915 12
Legal tender notes	$171,353 00	
Compound interest notes	120,000 00	—$291,353 00
Total		$1,684,602 80

LIABILITIES.

Cr.—		
Capital stock paid in		$500,000 00
Circulating notes outstanding		417,500 00
Individual deposits	$513,840 94	
Due to National Banks	186,166 70	
Due to other banks and bankers	1,917 73	—$701,925 37
Profits		65,177 43
Total		$1,684,602 80

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 43 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th of April. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour. D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the Board. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE United States Condensing Company has disposed of its business, and is no longer engaged in the condensation and sale of milk. The Company will not recognize debts contracted in its name after this date. GEORGE H. BROWN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK. *Money deposited before April 21 will draw interest from April 1.* SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000. HARRISON HALL, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Bank open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 Cooper Institute, 3d-av. SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited before April 21 bears interest from April 1. ASSETS, $3,116,424 26.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest at once. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MEATS, FISH, GAME, BUTTER fruits and wine are kept better in the ZERO than any other refrigerator. ALEX. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, No. 605 6th-av., between [illegible] sts. Wholesale and retail.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867. DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of TAYLOR & REED, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Notice of such dissolution having been duly filed, recorded and advertised as required by statute. THOS. J. TAYLOR, THOS. REED, JOHN MAXWELL, W. F. PINON, Specials.

COPARTNERSHIP. The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of THOMAS REED & CO., and will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 5 Wall-st. THOMAS REED, WM. THOMPSON, JNO. MAXWELL, Special. APRIL 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of PERRY, CONDER & COLLOMBIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867. W. E. PERRY, G. CONDER, J. R. COLLOMBIN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LONG-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS in the best part of Broadway, "west side." A large and profitable business has been done in LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The lease of the whole house, stock, fixtures of store and good will, will be sold at a reasonable price for cash. The only reason for selling is the owner's fortune being made. For particulars, address J. O., Box 1,190 General Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ENGINE, BOILER AND shafting, with nine power looms and eight hand looms, suitable for the making of ribbons, tapes, braids, &c., in the factory corner of 3d and North 3d sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Also, to let, the building, entire or in apartments. Inquire of ALLEN & JOHNSON, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York, or of KELSEY & CORNWALL, Land Agents, No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Stock Exchange, a partner with sufficient capital to do a good stock commission and banking business, or would like to engage with some house already established, to represent them at the Board. Address H. T., Box No. 2,322 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH A MODERATE amount of capital to engage in the broom and wooden ware business. One who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches may address S. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $100,000 IN AN old established dry goods jobbing house, location one of the best. The senior partner wishing to retire, the remaining partners will contribute a like amount. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

$850.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of an old-established grocery-store on Fulton-av., Brooklyn; reason for selling, the owners have other business; store to rent; price $850. Inquire of NASH & SON, No. 362 Fulton-av., near Carlton-av.

A PARTY WHO CAN LOAN TO HIS employer $1,200 may obtain a situation as clerk, with a good salary, in a highly respectable business. Address O. X. O., Station G, Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS and elegantly fitted up; will be sold cheap. Address M. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FEED-STORE, GOOD WILL, stock and fixtures; good location for business. Apply to LEE & MANN, No. 294 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A MILK ROUTE OF FROM 160 TO 200 quarts of first-class custom. Inquire of ISAAC B. CARYL, No. 83 East 83d-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the COAL and WOOD required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year; say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cord for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1868. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JAMES W. FARR, JAMES F. DUPIGNAC, JAMES L. MILLER, Committee on Supplies.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for the construction of the following pavements and sewers, to wit: Stone block pavements in Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from the east side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway; Fiftieth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; Park-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets; Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Ninth-avenue. Also in Sixth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues and Church-street, from Chambers to Canal streets. Also, crosswalks across West-street at Christopher-street, and sewers in (Spec. 9) Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 10,) Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; (Spec. 11,) Second-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-fifth streets; (Spec. 12,) Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 13,) Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 14,) Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens streets; Commerce-street, between Barrow and Bedford streets; Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; Leroy-street, between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-street; Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth-street and Hammond-street, and Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; (Spec. 15) Cherry-street, between Montgomery and Jefferson streets, and Clinton, between Cherry and Madison streets; (Spec. 16) between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets and Second and Fourth avenues; (Spec. 17) Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and in Fourth-avenue; (Spec. 18) Fifty-seventh-street, between East River and Third-avenue, and in Avenue A and Fifty-eighth-street; and (Spec. 19) between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue. The plans for above works can be seen, and specifications for forms and bids obtained, on application at this office.—Office Croton Aqueduct Department, March 28, 1867. THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIETZ' LEATHER DUSTER CHEAP, NEAT AND DURABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS, all styles, sizes and colors, manufactured by GEO. E. DAYTON, No. 88 Greenwich-st., New-York. Sold by house furnishing stores generally.

SCALES. NO. 27 PARK-ROW, SCALES. Peculiar advantages for selling the best manufactured scales in the country at the lowest prices. Call at No. 27 Park-row. C. F. BRIDGMAN, Agent.

GUERLAIN PERFUMER, Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE forbidden trusting any one on account of the estate of the late TIMOTHY CORNER, without the written order of GEORGE F. MERKLER, ALFRED R. SANDS, Executors.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards common used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—300 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl, 7 years of age, the other a boy of 3 years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS—BLACK, or brown, instantaneous; best, cheapest in use; quantity equals $1 sizes. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

HILL'S ARCTIC OINTMENT—INSTANT pain reliever; cures weak eyes, burns, chilblains, biles, piles, bunions, all skin and flesh diseases. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all drug and grocery stores.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 65. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehouse.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSON, No. 148 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,582, 100 SHARES Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company Preferred Stock, in name of J. B. RUSSELL & SON, mailed to Hartford, Conn., Feb. 19, 1867, and not since heard of. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating said certificate. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

LOST—ON 6:15 P. M. CENTRAL RAILROAD train from New-York to Elizabeth, N. J., April 4, a POCKET-BOOK, containing a commutation ticket for three months, No. 692, $6 or $7, and other memoranda. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the *Times* Office, and receive the thanks of the subscriber.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXHIBITION, 1867. PARIS. LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, 37, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 37, OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL. SILK STUFFS, MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c. PRINTED MUSLINS. LACE. INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES. FANCY TISSUES. WEDDING OUTFITS.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.

DRESSES, READY-MADE AND TO MEASURE.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS WILL REMOVE INTO THEIR "NEW STORE" MAY 1. Until that time they will offer their stock of CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION. No. 369 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION. CACHMIRES AND LACES, COMPAGNIE DES INDES, 80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80. Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufacturers instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT. N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

E. F. MANY & CO., NO. 6 FOURTH-AVENUE, Preparatory to removing to their NEW STORE, No. 14 6th-av., are selling their large stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS, &c., AT COST.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS $1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2. The most comfortable and best fitting Corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 680 and 822 Broadway, near 13th-st., east side.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS. ADAMS & SPENCER, NO. 261 GRAND-ST., COLUMBIAN HALL, are now offering a LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW PATTERNS in VELVET, TAPESTRY, and INGRAIN CARPETS. VELVETS from $3 to $3 50; TAPESTRY, $1 65 to $1 90 per yard. Make your purchases before PRICES ADVANCE.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, LA CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris, From 15 cents up to $200 each. Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

PARIS SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—Aux Villes de France, No. 51 Rue Vivienne and No. 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse; the largest emporium in Paris; prices marked in plain figures; English spoken; dresses made to measure in 48 hours.

MILLINERS, BUY YOUR GOODS AND pattern bonnets at our store. We sell 25 per cent. less than any other house. Remember you save $25 on every hundred. Ribbons, flowers. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING. A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, will be offered for sale ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 1, AT RETAIL, REGARDLESS OF COST, consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS	$3 00 to $20
PANTS	$2 00 to $10
VESTS	$1 50 to $6

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

MILLINERY.

EXPRESS CHIP BONNET EMPORIUM, NO. 229 BROADWAY.—Elegant Spring Bonnets, of the latest Paris styles, made under the superintendence of Mme. BERTHE, formerly of 17 Great Jones-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL. WARREN WARD & CO., NO. 277 CANAL-ST., MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of April to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

ESTABLISHED 1844. SPRINGMEYER BROS. LATE J. H. BELTER & CO. FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE. PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS. PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture. No. 722 Broadway, New-York. Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES, made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

CARPETS, CARPETS, FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—H. O. FARRELL has now on hand the largest and best selected stock of carpets and furniture not only in this City, but in the United States. Our furniture stock is manufactured on the premises under our own supervision, and is fully warranted to the purchaser. Body and tapestry Brussels and three-ply and super ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, mattings, &c. Purchasers will save money by giving us a call. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free. Nos. 267, 269 and 271 8th-av., one door east of 8th-av.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OR A PART of it, in a three-story, high-stoop house on Murray Hill, consisting of mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, beds, bedding, sofas, bureaus, &c.; would exchange for City lots. Inquire of J. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, parlor and chamber suits, mattresses, &c., at cost, to close the business by the first of May. B. M. COWPERWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE-SLAT SPRING-BED saves one mattress; no leathers or strings about them; durable, luxurious; $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent.—free from the United States Government tax—upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives, April 25, 1867, and until May 15, 1867, at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., in the City of New-York and after the latter date at the Company's office, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, April 13, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 26. WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. OUT OF THE EARNINGS of the road for the THREE MONTHS ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax has this day been declared payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A LETTER for Miss ROSA ALLEN, will find her at No. 78 Crosby-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW lady of education and refinement, a position as housekeeper or companion for an invalid or aged person, who will appreciate her making them around her happy, and will exert all her energies to the fulfillment of her duties. Address Mrs. A. LIVINGSTON, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 207 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation in a respectable gentleman's family as child's nurse, and is willing to make herself generally useful; is a good sewer; best of City reference. Call or address for three days, at No. 130 Attorney-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, ABOUT 30 years of age, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference, and is fully competent for either situation. Call at No. 505 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has long and satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 20 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Irish girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 27th-st., first floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs. Best City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, 16 years old, a situation in a genteel private family, to assist in the care of children and other light work. Call at No. 42 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in rear of private stable.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived in the best of families; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 20th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG women, situations; one as first-class laundress, the other as lady's maid and seamstress; have good City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and first-class washer and ironer in a private family; first-class City reference given from last place. Call for two days at No. 403, new number, East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE PERSON, WITH GOOD reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands sewing on the machine, and all kinds of family sewing; willing to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 9 West 4th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION BY a widow lady of experience and respectability, in a hotel, or in the family of a widower where there are children, preferred; no objection to leaving the City; reference given. Address A. W., 329 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 81 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 402 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as child's nurse or lady's maid; no objection to travel or to go in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 665 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; the very best of City reference. Call at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; good references. Call or address No. 24 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH NURSE, (PARISian,) a situation to take care of children and to do sewing. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with one child, a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; satisfactory references can be given. Call at No. 204 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 68 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; would take care of the house for the Summer; City references. Call, for two days, at 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN miss of 14 years, in some respectable family, to assist in the care of children and make herself generally useful. Address No. 129 Chrystie-st., in the shoe shop.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 255 West 29th-st., first floor; best City references.

A LADY OF CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES wishes a situation as housekeeper or companion to an invalid; is very domestic in her habits. Can be seen at No. 146 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ALL FAMILIES AND OTHERS WANTING good servant girls, German, &c., can be suited promptly, City or country, at large American and Foreign Employ Association, No. 103 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

TO TRAVELERS ABROAD.—A MIDDLE-aged woman offers her services as seamstress, nurse, &c.; would like to travel in Europe; the best of references furnished. Apply at No. 33 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable married man, without children; has been brought up to the business from his youth, and has been in some of the very best situations in this country; will be found fully competent in every department of the business; would take charge of a small farm in connection with the garden; best City references. Address R., gardener, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or gardener by a strictly sober, industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; has eight years' experience; good reference. Address B. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a steady, reliable man, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a first-class groom and steady driver; knows the City well; can give the best of City references. Address D. K., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR FOR an English Protestant widow, whose family consists of only one son, to take charge of a building or suite of offices; she will be found faithful and perfectly reliable in every respect. Reference may be made to JOHN S. KETCHUM, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom in the country; has good references; is willing to assist in garden, or take charge of small place; make himself generally useful. Address J. D., for two days, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; would be willing to help a gardener in leisure time, or do the work of a small place; you will also find satisfactory reference. Address P. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman and gardener; has first-class references; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JOSEPH, No. 61 Nassau-st., Office No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION FOR a married man; competent in all the branches of the business; has first-class reference, and nothing but a good place will be noticed. Address W. H., Gardener, Clifton, S. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to go to the country; is willing to assist in gardening; references given. Address JOHN MURRAY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family in the country; has good reference and will be found willing and obliging; will assist in the garden if required. Address for two days, M. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to his late employer, R. D. HATCH, No. 50 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MANAGING farmer, shepherd and herdsman; can give the very best reference. Advertiser at Fifth Ward Hotel, West Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a German, married; best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 33 Chatham-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as porter or watchman; the best of reference will be given. Address M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF SPENDING the Summer in the country, can have his City residence carefully cared for by a married man who holds a position of trust in an extensive business house in the City; best of reference. Apply by letter to A. P. R., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AGREEABLE YOUNG LADY to whom a pleasant home would be more of a consideration than salary, as housekeeper. Apply from 2½ to 5½ P. M., at MILLER & CO.'S Bureau, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, who is willing to go into the country for the Summer, and is able to take charge of milk and butter. Apply, with references, at No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER to go to Poughkeepsie; gardener to go to Connecticut, coachman for Rhode Island; two farmhands, Westchester County. Call on LYNN & CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., Office No. 3.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as cook, who must understand her business and is a good baker; the other as laundress; none need apply but those who have good City references. No. 60 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS WHO understands her business, who is neat, civil and obliging, and who is willing to go into the country for the Summer months. Apply, with reference, at No. 62 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and is willing to be useful; must be a Protestant and have good recommendations. Apply at No. 14 West 22d-st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY. APPLY AT NO. 38 Warren-st., at 5 P. M. PAYNE, FOSTER & BURK.

WANTED—A PLAIN FARMER. APPLY AT No. 93 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

AGENTS WANTED—ALL SEEKING PROFITable employment, secure at once the agency for J. T. Headley's latest and best work, FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS. Just out; very popular; selling rapidly; no competition. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

$75 PER MONTH FOR GOOD AGENTS in all parts, to introduce our patent clothes lines. Address, stating present occupation, AMERICAN WIRE CO. Office, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. PROF. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR will preach SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MIDNIGHT MISSION—TRINITY CHURCH.—A special sermon in behalf of the "Midnight Mission" will be preached in Trinity Church, Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 7, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. O. H. DUTTON. A collection will be made. The object of this mission is "to search out and reclaim fallen women." Interesting facts in relation to the work will be given. Large sums of money are needed. Large contributions are earnestly solicited. The Treasurer's address is PLINY F. SMITH, No. 56 Warren-st.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and extend the hand of fellowship to about fifty members baptized during the past month. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M., and baptizing at the close. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; also, Sunday-school at 51st-st. and Broadway at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and preaching at 3½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHAPEL, ON CLINTON, CORNER of Livingston-st., Brooklyn, will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, April 7; Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., of Christ Church, will preach in the morning, and Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., of New-York, in the evening. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sittings in the Chapel will be rented for the year during Easter week. Due notice will be given.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. ROGERS will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D., and Rev. J. K. WARDLE will address the Sunday-school at 2 o'clock, P. M., and a special revival service will be held at 7 o'clock, P. M., in which several of the members of the New-York Conference will take a part. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. G. HEARN. At 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. P. MATTHEWS. Union Love Feast at 3 P. M., at which Rev. J. B. WAKELY will preside. The preachers of the New-York Conference and friends generally are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 7th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Concert of prayer for seamen. Preaching corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the immediate coming of the Lord, and the present condition of the Church and Nations. Seats free. No collections.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, the original permanent Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the order, progress and singing of these children.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn.—This congregation continues to hold service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Atheneum. The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will preach.

ANNIVERSARY WESTERN BRANCH Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Rooms No. 76 Varick-st., MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Cephas Brainard, Esq., and Charles P. Hartt, Esq. Public invited.

THE WORKS OF JOHN COCHRAN THE MESSIAH AT HIS SECOND COMING.—The Second Personal Coming proved to have taken place, 45 cents. The American Union the New Heavens and Earth, 40 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st.—SUNDAY, April 7, confirmation in the morning; in the evening Rev. Dr. WESTON, of St. John's Church, will preach before the Young Men's Association. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach the fourth sermon in the course on *Ritualism* under the auspices of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, on SUNDAY evening, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, 42d-st. and Madison-av., at 7½ o'clock.

TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS Church, (corner of 53d-st. and 5th-av.,) Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—The opening services in this chapel will be celebrated (D. V.) on EASTER SUNDAY, April 21. The sittings will be rented for the year during Easter week. Due notice will be given.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME.—REV. DR. DEEMS will preach in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Waverley-place leads out of Broadway to the University. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock. All the seats are free. A cordial welcome to strangers.

HON. ROBT. DALE OWEN DISCOURSES before the First Society of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M., upon *Illustrations of Spiritualism*. Dr. L. B. LARKIN, at 7½ P. M., discourses upon *Spiritual Phenomena of 1844 and 1848*. Conference at 3 o'clock. The public invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—*If Universalism be True, why Preach Repentance?* Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will answer on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 125th-st. Services at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school reception at 2 o'clock.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½. Monthly meeting of the Sabbath-school in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening service at 7½. *National and Individual Opportunities and the Neglect of Them.*

YORKVILLE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach in the MORNING and Rev. D. M. L. QUACKENBUSH, D. D., in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE special messenger of the coming King of Glory, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Fast Approaching Doom.*

REV. DR. PRICE WILL DELIVER THE last of the course of sermons to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. BEACH at 7½ P. M.

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, near 34th-st.—Evening subject—*The Doctrine of the Triune God vs. Unitarianism—Tested by Scripture.* Services at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. SILAS S. OSBON, and the evening at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. W. JONES, both members of the New-York Conference. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

AT THE NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Christopher and Bedford sts., (Rev. ADAM CLENDENIN, Pastor,) the Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the close of the morning service. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

DID JESUS COME TO SAVE US FROM DESERVED PUNISHMENT? Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will answer SUNDAY EVENING, at the Second Universalist Church, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. ROBINSON SCOTT, D. D., of Ireland, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. THOMAS STACEY, of the East Genesee Conference, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Discussion at 3 P. M. on the *Immortality of the Soul*. W. H. CHANEY, Esq., will lecture at 8 P. M. on the *Day of Judgment*. Seats free.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., WILL PREACH a sermon in Calvary Church, SUNDAY EVENING, April 7, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the House of Mercy. A collection will be taken up in aid of the House.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. McGILL, of Princeton, N. J., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, April 7, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching on the SABBATH, April 7, by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—J. H. COCHRAN, Sexton and General Furnishing Undertaker, No. 103 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., New-York. Attendance at all hours.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D. (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

A MEMORIAL SERMON ON THE LATE John Byrne, Episcopal lay missionary to seamen, will be preached in the Church of Our Saviour, Pike-slip and South-st., SUNDAY, April 7, at 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-fourth-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and EVENING by Rev. Dr. FOX.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DEMANDE A se placer; pour soigner un ou deux enfants; elle sait tres bien coudre; pas d'objection a aller a la campagne ou a voyager. S'adresser au No. 128½ 3d-av., entre la 14 et 15 rues.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer comme bonne d'enfants. S'adresser Samedi, de 9 a 11 heures du matin, chez CHRISTERN, No. 863 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY BELOW FOURTEENTH-STREET. Are you aware that the proposed extension of Church-st., for railroad purposes, is to be done at a cost to you of $[illegible]? A meeting of property owners to consider this subject will be held at Powers' Hotel, Nos. 11 and 13 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All interested in opposition are earnestly invited to attend.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of the Association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867, at 8 o'clock. The Board of Management are requested to meet at 7½ o'clock. By order, J. S. SCHULTZ, Lt.-Col. Com'dg. E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

ANN AND FULTON STREET PROPERTY owners who do not want their property taken for the use of railroads, as there is a proposition to widen said streets, are invited to call at the office of R. AYERS, No. 122 Nassau-st., and sign a remonstrance against the same.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100. TO PARIS. Including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $105. Baggage checked through to Paris. Medical attendance free of charge. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPA, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, April 6, at 8 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock at the latest.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra. An experienced surgeon on board. The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
From Antwerp.....SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York.....SATURDAY, April 13

taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY. Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For passage or freight apply to HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

$155 GOLD TO PARIS AND RETURN.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES. FROM NEW-YORK TO BREST (FRANCE) AND LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, having been thoroughly refitted with especial reference to this service will leave New-York April 16, May 28, July 9. Taking first-class passengers only. Passage in gold or its equivalent for April trip $90, $105, $120, according to size and location of room. Return tickets at a reduction of $20 until August.

For full information and passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
For freight to W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA.....April 3
TRIPOLI.....April 10

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of passage, first cabin, $100; steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....April 6
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....April 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY.....April 17
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....April 20

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold. Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND, GRACE.....SATURDAY, April 6
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Apr. 13
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Apr. 20
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Apr. 27

And every Saturday thereafter. An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent. Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency. Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates. Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $37, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway. For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, April 13, at 12 M. Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk. For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY.....April 20 | SATURDAY.....May 18. At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent. No freight received on day before sailing. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, April 11
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, April 18
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, April 25
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES of goods per steamship BAVARIA from Hamburg, Jan. 20, and Southampton Jan. 23, (which vessel put back to Southampton in distress) are hereby notified that the remainder of her cargo has been transhipped per steamship SAXONIA, now at this port. In order to facilitate delivery of cargo, they will call at the office of the undersigned, present their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 4 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 27, at 11 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME. First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will follow.....April 20
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR.....May 4
For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency. $140 gold to Paris and back. The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, sails SATURDAY, April 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, sails SATURDAY, April 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, sails SATURDAY, April 27, from the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency: Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location. Steerage, $32. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
APRIL 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
APRIL 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. WATKINS.
APRIL 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. ———, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand. Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867. 100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

Reduced rates of passage and freight. The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, 3,000 TONS BURDEN, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on SATURDAY, April 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA, CAPT. E. WAKEMAN. The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS. For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York. WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and MOSES TAYLOR will make the next run, leaving New-York May 10.

NEW CALIFORNIA FREIGHT LINE VIA PANAMA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS!!! GREATLY REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT!!!! A first-class steamer will be dispatched on April 18, to Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid steamer OREGONIAN, 3,000 tons burden, which will positively sail from San Francisco on April 15. Another steamer will follow from here on May 4, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid steamer IDAHO, and regularly thereafter, semi-monthly; further particulars will be announced in a few days. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freights received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—PASSAGE REDUCED.

The popular steamship GRANADA, having yet room for large amount of cargo, will sail on SATURDAY, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Freight received up to hour of sailing. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston. Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River. The favorite sidewheel steamships SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, April 6. SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, April 13. Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West. Elegant passenger accommodations. GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, April 11. GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, April 18. From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST. Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon. Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon. Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections. Bills of lading signed on the pier. For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River. Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY, will leave on SATURDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts. DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEN. MEADE will follow April 13.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI on SATURDAY, April 6.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 13.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. B. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 110) must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO INVENTORS AND OTHERS.

Notice is hereby given that the members of a Commission, acting under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, will meet in the City of New-York at the Office of the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, No. 23 Pine-st., on the SECOND MONDAY in April proximo, for the purpose of examining and testing the merits of such inventions of a life-saving character as may be brought before them.

Said inventions will embrace boilers of steam-engines, anti-incrustators, safety-valves, steam-guages, water-guages, steering apparatus, life-boats, with detaching apparatus, &c., &c., &c.

Inventors may appear in person before the Commission, for the purpose of explaining their inventions; but no expenses will be allowed under any circumstances.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION. VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, (Opposite Bowling-green,) And adjoining in the rear of the above, on Greenwich-st., between Battery-place and Morris-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of W. C. Templeton, Esq., the following highly valuable property, viz.:

BROADWAY—Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 Broadway, four large lots, varying from 25.3 to 40 feet front each on Broadway, by an average depth of 185 feet to Greenwich-st., together with the buildings erected thereon.

This property lying in a body, with a front of 165.4 feet on Broadway, and 161.10 feet on Greenwich-st. by an average depth of 185 feet, (the whole distance from Broadway to Greenwich-st.) the sale presents one of the best opportunities for investment likely to be offered to capitalists for years to come. The known improvements, and those more than probable about to be made in this vicinity, give this large tract vast importance now. The sale will be made unreservedly, and the terms will be accommodating to buyers if any credit is wanted.

Maps can be obtained of the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c., removed from No. 42 Union-square.

THEALL & BROS. will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in satin reps and haircloth; extension dining tables, secretary bookcase, large assortment of chesnut and enameled bedroom suites, straw, husk and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, China and glass ware, rosewood piano-forte, office desk and table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c. Catalogues at salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, several pieces or parcels of improved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at this office, where will be furnished, on and after April 15, maps of the property to be sold. Warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 19, 1867.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN,

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 6, at 11 o'clock, within the store: 1,000 frails choice new crop Dates. Smyrna Figs—15 cases, containing drums; 10 cases, containing boxes; 100 boxes loose Figs. Maccaroni—47 cases Naples Maccaroni. Sago and Tapioca—32 boxes Sago; 30 bags Tapioca; 8 barrels Tapioca. (For account of whom it may concern.) 200 bags Walnuts. Sicily Oranges—350 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, landing. At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River, 3,100 boxes fresh Messina Oranges. 300 boxes fresh Messina Lemons. Cargo of brig *Mentor*, from Messina.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 329 WEST 22D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of William Collins, Executor of Lucy P. Howell, viz.:

WEST 22D-ST.—The desirable four-story brick English basement house and lot, No. 329 West 22d-st., north side, between 8th and 9th avs. House 22 feet with extension on parlor floor; has all the modern conveniences. Lot 22x98.9.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 467 WEST 22D-ST.

AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

WEST 22D-ST.—The desirable four-story brown-stone English-basement house and lot, No. 467 West 22d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs; house is 16.8 by about 50 feet, in good order, and contains the modern conveniences; lot, 16.8x98.9.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., BELONGING TO A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE, AT HIS PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 45 WEST 18TH-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK. FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 38 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 497 5th-av., near 42d-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATUARY, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., The property of a family leaving for Europe. Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 34 West 19th-st.: GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 227 West 23d-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 237 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

C. H. WATSON WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, April 6, at 11 o'clock, on the premises known as Paul Falk's Belvedere, situated between 8th and 9th avs., 107th and 108th sts., by virtue of two chattel mortgages, the lease and buildings of the above place, together with the improvements, comprising outbuildings, gas-fixtures, Croton water pipe, shooting gallery, bowling alley, &c., &c.; also all the furniture contained in the adjoining hotel, viz: Mirrors, carpets, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, gas chandeliers, mattresses, bedding, table linen, crockery, glassware, beer-pumps, stoves, ranges, heaters; also, one business wagon; the whole to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, the balance on the following Monday to the respective mortgagees, at the office of the attorney for the mortgagees, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Catalogues on morning of sale on the premises.
HENRY A. FULLON, Attorney for Mortgagees, No. 6 City Hall-place.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 14, 1867.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of old and unserviceable articles of ordnance, embracing shot and shell, about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, rifled and smooth-bore, gun carriages and other stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

LAWRENCE & FOULK, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—OF THE ASSETS OF THE late firm of WILSONS, MIDGLEY & JENNINGS. In pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court, the undersigned will expose for sale at auction at the MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, by LAWRENCE & FOULK, auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the assignees in the book debts, bills receivable, judgments, stocks and choses in action of the said late firm of Wilsons, Midgley & Jennings, a full list of which (together with the books of said firm) can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, ROOM D, BASEMENT OF NO. 111 BROADWAY, and at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, March 26, 1867.
THOS. SLOCOMB, G. L. BEECKMAN, Assignees.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE lots opposite Hamilton-square, and on 1st-av. near 60th-st., to close the estate of Smith Bloomfield, deceased, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AV.—Gore lot betwee 67th and 68th sts.
SIXTY-SIXTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STS.—Thirty-eight lots adjoining 3d-av.
FIRST-AV.—Three lots between 60th and 61st sts.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage three years. Maps, with further particulars, at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 9, at 4 o'clock, and the three following days at the same hour, ENGLISH BOOKS, just received, on consignment, from Mr. E. LUMLEY, London, comprising a vast collection of valuable standard works in all departments of literature, arts and sciences, including many very choice and scarce books, and a variety of expensively illustrated works, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on view.

JOSEPH REGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 213 Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE. Rosewood parlor suite, in satin brocade; rosewood, walnut and mahogany chamber sets; etageres, walnut, library bookcase, oak buffet, walnut extension table, Brussels carpets, satin damask window curtains, hair mattresses, bedding and linen, paintings, rich china dinner and tea sets, cut glass, silver-plated ware, kitchen furniture, plants, &c. Also, at about 4 o'clock P. M., 123 boxes, 19 kinds choice Hungarian wines.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION of choice and valuable real estate at public auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee, on the 9th day of April, 1867, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The five four-story brick houses and two lots known as Nos. 310 and 312 4th-st., near avenue C, and the three-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 143 Norfolk-st.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION, BY order of the Supreme Court, of valuable property at Maspeth, Long Island, on the Newtown turnpike, 2¾ miles from the Williamsburgh Ferry, belonging to the estate of Edward Godfrey, being a large mansion, with 7¾ acres of land; also, several plots of from one to seven acres, favorably located for building or manufacturing purposes. Will be sold, on the premises, SATURDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock noon. An omnibus will leave South 7th-st. ferry, Williamsburgh, at 11 A. M. For particulars apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. MIRRORS. Elegant Clocks, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, at No. 17 West 24th-st. The residence of JOSEPH HERZFELD, Esq.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire contents of the house, viz.:

Superb rosewood parlor furniture, etageres, Buhl cabinets, centre and side tables, very rich pier and mantel glasses, damask and elegant lace curtains, superb Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood Steinway piano, elegant bronze clocks and statuettes, several very valuable oil paintings, elegant black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and armoire; the finest hair mattresses and bedding.

ALSO, all the elegant bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, velvet and Brussels stair carpets, hall furniture, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

The above can be seen on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., by permit ONLY, which, with catalogues, may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 80 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.

Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867. H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned to the 18th day of April, 1867, at the same hour and place. H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

R. J. PAULISON, Auctioneer.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, NO. 84 CEDAR-st., will sell on MONDAY, April 8, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, the modern-built, high-stoop, three-story brick house and lot No. 214 East 23d-st.; has all the modern improvements, sub-cellar, balcony, court-yard, &c.; has independent walls; house 25x44; lot 25x98.9.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK. FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES.

Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 2, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, April 3, 2 P. M.
Thursday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, April 6, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 8, 8½ A. M.

APRIL—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.

Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, April 2	3 P. M.	Monday, April 1	2 P. M.
Wednesday, 3d	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	7 A. M.
Thursday, 4th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 4th	7½ A. M.
Saturday, 6th	3½ P. M.	Friday, 5th	8 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th	10½ A. M.	Monday, 8th	7½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., from their new and extensive wharf, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

RAILROAD TIME.—THE STEAMBOAT D. R. MARTIN has resumed her trips and leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.) daily at 4 P. M. for Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay and Union Dock, Bayville.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867. Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:32 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PITT COOKE *against* THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON, CHARLES MELLEN, CHARLES H. WARD, AND EDWARD CARTER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1867, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.
Dated MARCH 8, 1867.
[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 50 cents canceled.]
mh9-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FLEMING DUNCAN, plaintiff, against JORDAN MOTT, Garret S. Mott, Amelia Mott, Laura P. Sandford, Edward Sandford, Lewis H. Sandford, Sarah C. Sandford, Mary M. Pegram and Orlando A. Pegram, and others, defendants.—To Amelia Mott, Laura P. Sandford, Edward Sandford, Lewis H. Sandford, Sarah C. Sandford, Mary M. Pegram, and Orlando A. Pegram, defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action (this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York) and a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 48 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

DAVID P. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated, New-York, March 12, 1867.
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]
mh15-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-DAY MATINEE. FRA DIAVOLO.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, April 6, at 1 o'clock, GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE. MATINEE.
Only time at a matinee of Auber's brilliant opera, FRA DIAVOLO.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mme. NATALI TESTA.
MAZZOLENI, BERNARDI, DUBREUL, FOSSATI, GIORGIO RONCONI.
The incidental ballet by KRUGER and TERESA.
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE, $1 50 EACH, to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—LADY PATRONS are respectfully requested to purchase their tickets early, in order to avoid crowding and inconvenience at the ticket offices.
Doors open at 12; to commence at 1 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of Petrella's chef-d'œuvre, THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 8 and 9. Eighteenth and Nineteenth Subscription Nights. Last nights of Petrella's extraordinarily successful Opera Buffa, THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE, with NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, BALLET.
The immense cast includes Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mlle. A. RONCONI, Mme. NATALI TESTA. Signor BARAGLI. Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, Signor BELLINI, Signor MARRA, Signor BACELLI, Mlle. KRUGER, Mlle. TERESA, and others.
In active preparation, and will shortly be revived, Meyerbeer's L'AFRICAINE.
The sale of reserved seats of tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, J. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

IRVING HALL. SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

Second Night of Mr. D. KENNEDY, the celebrated Scottish Vocalist, MONDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Kennedy will give the following interesting programme: The Bonnie Rows, Annie Laurie, A Man's a Man for a' that, When ye gang awa Jamie, Bird of the Wilderness, Young Lochinvar, Last May a braw Wooer, My Nannie O, John Anderson my Jo, The Macgregor's Gathering, Allister McAllister, Auld Lang Syne. Miss Kennedy will preside at the piano-forte.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullman ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and Irving Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.

Thirty-second Sunday Concert, SUNDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will assist in a new programme:
Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Prima Donna.
Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, Tenor.
Mr. HUGO BUSSMEYER, Pianist.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S GRAND CONCERT, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when he will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mme. MARIE FREDERICI, Prima Donna,
Mr. THEO. HABELMAN, Tenor,
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, and THE LEIDERKRANZ SOCIETY, under the direction of Mr. PAUR, together with Mr. Thomas' Grand Orchestra.
Tickets, $1; for sale at Steinway Hall, Agency No. 112 Broadway, and at the principal Music Stores. Reserved seat checks, 50 cents extra, may be had at Box-office, Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL. MRS. PROSSER'S SHAKESPEARIAN AND POETICAL READINGS,

MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867. On which occasion Mr. J. A. DAWSON, Pianist, will appear. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

STEINWAY HALL. SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9. MR. AND MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF have in the handsomest manner tendered the Commission VOLUNTEER READINGS IN AID OF THE FUND, which will be given on the above evening. HON. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York, will preside and make the introductory remarks. MR. G. W. MORGAN will perform on the organ prior to the commencement of the readings.
Tickets of admission $1: can be obtained at the ticket office of the Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Fifth-av., Clarendon, New-York and St. Nicholas Hotels and Everett House. Reserved seats $1 50, obtainable only of Mr. John Bowne, No. 61 Broadway, General Agent.

IRVING HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, April 6—Grand vocal and instrumental CONCERT, in which Signor MAZZOLENI, the renowned and favorite tenor, and M. ALBANO, the celebrated harpist, with Mr. MARETZEK'S kind permission, will appear, with Miss INA HARVEY, a very promising debutante, A. BARILI'S pupil, and the distinguished artist, Signor BIASOLI, PAOLICCHI and A. BARILI, for the benefit of Prof. A. BASSETTI, who will deliver on the occasion a LECTURE on the most interesting subject of ITALIAN OPERA. Tickets $1. Can be obtained now at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Messrs. Thompson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY, will be to rent for concerts, lectures, &c., after April 22.

MUSICAL.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANOFORTES, with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instruments, as it affects the sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from its connection with the piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

KINDT & MANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND second-hand pianos; some very fine but little used; low for cash, or sold on monthly payments. New and second-hand pianos to rent low. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway.

CHORAL ORGANS—SUPERIOR TO ALL others in tone and action, with the celebrated graduated swell, recommended by Prof. Timm, Bartlett, Ilsley, and the best organists in the City. Prices low. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway.

A SOPRANO AND ALTO, ACCUSTOMED to the Episcopal service, desire engagements in a Brooklyn Church after May 1. Address T. M. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

L. P. CUMMINGS HAS REMOVED HIS Piano-forte Warerooms to No. 8 Union-square, opposite Washington Monument. Pianos to let and sold on installments.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS. "LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVES."

The undersigned would call attention to PAIGE'S "PATENT LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE," now extensively applied to the boilers of steamers as a compliance with law.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, SOLE AGENT, NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM ENGINE FOR sale at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. 1. Stationary Horizontal Steam Engine, 15 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke, in good order and of excellent construction and workmanship, and sold only because it will be no longer needed. The engine is now in daily use at the Arsenal, and can be examined every working day by any one wishing to purchase. Offers will be received subject to approval of the Chief of Ordnance. For sale subsequent to 10th of May, 1867.
P. V. HAGNER, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.
WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N. Y., April 2, 1867.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS. The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOUR EMBOSSING PRESSES, ONE TO work by steam; two packing machines, one standing press, one card cutter, one rolling machine for embossing leather, one Gordon press, one-eighth med. W. B. ROWLAND, No. 10 Columbia-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriage horses, perfectly kind and gentle; also, a close curtain coach, built by Wood Brothers; will be sold low, as the owner is removing from the City. Apply at private stable, No. 110 West 47th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., and after 5 P. M.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS high, weight 1,250 pounds; stylish stepper. Can be seen at private stable in rear of No. 26 East 37th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
IMMENSE HIT!
THE POPULAR LOCAL ROMANCE, entitled STREETS OF NEW-YORK, produced with NEW LOCAL SCENERY AND EFFECTS, and with the strictest attention to the minutest details.
THE FINAL OPPORTUNITY of seeing the finest specimens OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever exhibited.
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY OF THE ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION on exhibition at all hours, together with GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MRS. LYON, THE BEARDED LADY, A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, will be presented, for the THIRD TIME IN AMERICA, AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA, BY DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND ORIGINAL MUSIC, entitled HUNTED DOWN; or the TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
The cast comprising the names of Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, T. Ward, E. Cashin, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss M. Barrett, Miss M. Scott, Miss Timony, Miss E. Lebrun, Miss D. McCormack, &c.
Concluding with the excellent farce of THE LAUGHING HYENA. In which Messrs. John Gilbert, A. W. Young, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs. Clara Jennings will appear.
MONDAY EVENING, April 8, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
First time this season of Tom Taylor's comedy of THE UNEQUAL MATCH, and the petite comedy of SIMPSON & COMPANY.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

WALLACK'S.

MRS. JOHN SEFTON respectfully announces that her BENEFIT will take place MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, when will be presented, for the first time this season, Tom Taylor's comedy of THE UNEQUAL MATCH, and the petite comedy of SIMPSON AND CO.
Box book now open.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers.....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT OF JEANIE DEANS. JEANIE DEANS.
Miss ROSE EYTINGE in her beautiful personation of the heroine, and Messrs. MARK SMITH, LEWIS BAKER, and their excellent company in the cast.
At the request of many, the managers have been induced to announce the grand revival of Daly's celebrated dramatization of GRIFFITH GAUNT, for MONDAY EVENING, April 8.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Tickets, 50c.; Reserved seats, $1. For sale at the hall.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
Two Hundred and Thirteenth performance.
Immense sensation caused by the WONDROUS HEAD, or the oracle of the nineteenth century.
The Basket Trick, with other new wonders, miracles and illusions.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AT 2.
Chickering Piano is used at the seances.
WEDNESDAY—Juvenile night. Children half price.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. Griffin.....Manager
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Every evening during the week will be presented the Grand Spectacular Burlesque, BLACK CROOK, pronounced by the Press and the public to be the MOST LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE ever written.
Reminiscences of Dixie, Othello, Step Jig, Palace of Dew Drops, Trouble at the Ball, Ginger Blue, Mad McGibbigan O'Halloran, &c.
GEORGE CHRISTY EVERY NIGHT.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'dway.

First appearance of Mr. WM. S. BUDWORTH.

A glorious programme, Traveler's Trials, first time. EDWIN KELLY'S Darling Dora, and the great POLE-I-O.	NORMA O M R O M NORMA	The only LEON has no equal in his illustrations of the GREAT ARTISTES of the opera, the ballet, and the drama.

GET THE POPULAR HUMOROUS SONG, YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY GIRLS. By AUGUSTUS CULL.
Second edition just issued.
C. M. TREMAINE, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening. Subscription $20 a year.

A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN by PHILLIP PHILLIPPS in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, (corner Bedford and Morton sts.,) on SATURDAY EVENING, April 6, 1867, commencing at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND YOUNG LADIES,

Newburgh, N. Y.
MRS. JULIA A. BOGARDUS, PRINCIPAL.
Parents and guardians will here find for their daughters and wards the comforts of a Christian home, with the advantages of a thorough education. For circulars address the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.
Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopalian boarding-school for 12 young ladies. The objects proposed in this institution are thorough education, home influences, healthful development and church training. School opens Easter Tuesday, April 23. Rev. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIvate classes for boys, Amherst, Mass., H. C. NASH, Principal. The Forty-third semi-annual session will commence May 1. Location, seven hours from New-York; unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; $400 per year. Circulars upon request.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass.—A safe, healthy and delightful home for 20 boys; instruction thorough and practical. Summer term will commence April 15; Circulars upon application.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies and misses; term commences on the first Monday in May. Principal can be seen at No. 29 Bond-st., on the 6th and 8th of April, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 125 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A thorough and earnest Church-school for young ladies. The Spring quarter opens April 10. The prospectus may be had by addressing the Rector, Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR LADIES, at Poughkeepsie. English, French, Latin and music. Quarter begins April 17. Send for circular. Rev. C. D. RICE.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, CONN.—Spring term commences May 1. Terms $225 per year. Send for Catalogue. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for ten boys. Pleasant location. Terms moderate.
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HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies. The Spring term will commence April 15. Address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THIRTY-FOURTH GRAND MATINEE, THIS SATURDAY, April 6, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle.....$1
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Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

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MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 1 o'clock. Admission 75 cents.
For performance, Eichberg's celebrated comic Opera, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
TO-NIGHT, last performance of Auber's most delightful production, the CROWN DIAMONDS, CROWN DIAMONDS, which has attracted large, fashionable and discriminating audiences throughout the week, and is only withdrawn to give place to Balfe & Cunnington's great spectacular Opera, THE ENCHANTRESS, which is now ready, and will be presented for the first time in New-York, with all the original music, On MONDAY EVENING NEXT.
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After which one of Robson's specialities, JOHN WOPPS.
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THIS SATURDAY, April 6, 1867,
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MATINEE at 1½. FIRST MITCHELL MATINEE, and only FANCHON MATINEE.
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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Election of Radical Republican Delegates to the State and Senatorial Conventions.

The Radical Republican primary elections for delegates to the State and Senatorial Conventions were held last evening with the following result:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to State Convention—Samuel S. Wyckoff, Nathan Kingsley, Sen., Ira H. Tuthill. *Alternates*—C. H. Kopp, Joseph C. Scully, John Contrell.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—John Conly, Jas. Horan, William E. Smith, Samuel Yates, John Moies, Alfred G. Buel, Andrew W. Leggett. *Alternates*—Dr. James Kennedy, F. S. Bogue, Wm. H. Weise, Michael McGowan, Nicholas Le Compte, James Monroe, John Satterberry.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to the State Convention—Geo. Ross, James Oates, Wallace Green. *Alternates*—Patrick Gavigan, Robert Ferguson, Geo. McLoughlin.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—James Manning, Michael Crane, Michael Haley, Gilbert J. Orr. *Alternates*—Henry Garnu, Peter Flannagan, Geo. Reed, Peter Wier.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to State Convention—John Fitch, Daniel S. Duval, Thomas Mulligan. *Alternates*—Chas. Bathman, Henry Kruger, Thos. Reily.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Thomas Foley, E. H. Willoughby, Jarvis Rannie, Joseph Grass.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to Syracuse—James McLaren, William H. McKinney, George McGrann. *Alternates*—William G. Tway, Henry Bausher, James Blackwell.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Samuel T. McKinney, Thomas Gould, Thomas Donalds, David Prothero, Morris Brown.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to Syracuse—Eugene Ward, Andrew Bleakley, Jr., John J. Shaw. *Alternates*—George W. Betts, Thomas McFadden, John Dugan.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Andrew Bleakley, Thomas Nelligan, Wm. F. T. Chapman, H. C. Dennet, James Winterbottom, Wm. McKay, David J. Oakley, Samuel Nash, Wm. Stewart.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to State Convention—Joseph F. Ellery, Adin Holbrook, Charles S. Strong. *Alternates*—Charles W. Little, Hugh Nesbitt, Henry S. Jennings.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—James M. McCartin, Eneas Elliott, Theodore Holmes, William N. Hathaway, Edward Quinn.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to State Convention—F. A. Conkling, John Lobdell, H. Everett Russell. *Alternates*—Wm. Terhune, Salem T. Russell, John D. Lawson.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—S. S. Chatterton, Francis F. Resch, Henry R. Freeland, John M. Robertson, Wm. P. Richardson, H. N. Twombley, Clinton McDonald, Nathaniel Appleton, Cornelius Van Cott, John H. Allen, J. H. Gumble.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to Syracuse Convention—Benjamin F. Shaffer, Andreas Willman, Col. A. B. Sage. *Alternates*—George W. Anderson, Michael Neville, William L Wemmell.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Horace A. Bliss, Joseph Smith, John Stinson, Dey Foulke, Jacob C. Bumstead, John Witten, Benjamin Dean, Stephen Irwin, Reinhardt Biehl, George Palmer, John Dixson.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to Syracuse Convention—Norman Stratton, Wm. H. Christie, Robert M. Lake. *Alternates*—G. P. Hawes, J. Cumming, J. C. Darrow.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Sinclair Tousey, A. M. Eagleston, George E. Keyser, W. F. Kirby, H. C. Robinson, Samuel Galbraith, W. H. Wood, R. H. Johnston, John Dargavel.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to Syracuse Convention—Martin B. Brown, Stephen H. Knapp, Harvey H. Woods. *Alternates*—George F. Langbein, Isaac McGay, William T. Ashman.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Lewis J. Kirk, J. M. Patterson, Jr.; Francis Heauel, George P. Stutzman, Henry H. Haight, Francis M. Smith, Eli Taylor, Van R. Wood.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to State Convention—William R. Stewart, James L. Hastie, F. T. Lock. *Alternates*—John V. Gridley, James Underhill, E. Frank Hyde.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Prosper M. Wetmore, Cummings H. Tucker, Fred. Olmstead, James Ingram, John McKechnie, William H. Mountford, Sames Britt, John Williamson, William Peabody, Israel Gillett.

In the Thirteenth District there was no election.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to Syracuse Convention—William Burns, John Duke, Simon Hazleton. *Alternates*—James McCarty, James T. Maguire, James Gwynne.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—S. W. Wright, Joseph Hazell, G. W. Coffin, T. T. Sutliff, R. H. Willis, Laurence Welch.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to Syracuse Convention—Robert H. Boyd, John Donnelly, James K. Downes. *Alternates*—John P. Lee, A. H. Mulligan, A. J. Odell.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—G. W. Odell, Henry Parsons, Thomas Little, Joseph Whitfield, George Stephenson.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to State Convention—E. H. Reed, James Turner, Gen. G. W. Palmer. *Alternates*—Dr. Alexander Wilder, John Goller, Cor. A. Runkle.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Isaac J. Oliver, Martin Thatcher, A. C. Rau, H. D. Lapaugh, Henry Richard, Robert Hoag, Dr. Fred. Schuetz, Robert Wakefield.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to the State Convention—Waldo Hutchins, James M. Thompson, Col. Henry Beeny. *Alternates*—William E. Duryea, William Drummond, Edward Salmon.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—William S. Matthews, Benjamin Warden, Elbert Robertson, James Dougherty, Jesse Fonda, Wm. E. Jones, John D. Ottiwell, David Kilmer.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to State Convention—Ira O. Miller, Robert L. Darragh, John Galbraith. *Alternates*—John Sessions, John C. Wandell, Geo. W. Rose.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Charles Cheney, Thomas Brooks, James Cushing, Jr., Robert Wilson, John Templeton, John R. Russell, Wm. Winterbottom, Wm. T. Graff.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to Syracuse Convention—William P. Esterbrook, Christopher Pullman, D. D. T. Marshall. *Alternates*—W. W. Niles, George H. Van Cleft, George F. Noyes.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention—James B. Hunt, Richard Kelly, Nathaniel Burchill, John H. Griscom, George F. Coachmon, Spencer Kirby, William B. Sloan.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to the State Convention—James W. Culver, Francis A. Thomas, Stephen S. Doty. *Alternates*—Dennis Hogan, John Gautier, John B. Dingledein.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Alian Cooper, Alexander Bain, James P. Walker, Robert Brower, John H. Perley, C. M. Chittenden.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to the State Convention—Edgar Ketchum, W. H. DeCamp, Horatio P. Allen.

Alternates—Henry S. Smith, Thomas Bell, John B. Denham.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Thaddeus B. Wakeman, William Haw, Cyrus T. Frost, Dr. W. V. White, Geo. W. Thurber, Nelson Crawford.

German Republican Association.

The German Republican Veteran Association held their regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening at No. 23 Third-avenue, and elected the following officers for the next term:

President—Major Jacob Scheu.
First Vice-President—Lieut.-Col. J. Spangenberg.
Second Vice-President—Col. Dangler.
Secretary of Correspondence—Capt. Aug. Tilen.

A resolution to attend *en masse* the mass meeting in the Cooper Institute on the 15th April, in honor of the memory of the late President Lincoln, was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met at No. 347 Fulton-street last evening, Mr. James B. Craig in the chair. The matter of selecting Assembly delegates to meet on Saturday (to-day) to select delegates to the Senatorial Convention was brought up, and the following members were elected:

First District—James B. Craig, Patrick Burns.
Second District—James Troop, Wm. Fowler.
Third District—Patrick Kendy, Henry Murphy, Jr.
Fourth District—John J. Schoonmaker, D. C. Daniels.
Fifth District—James H. Pierce, E. W. Bloom.
Sixth District—John Raher, Edward W. Malony.
Seventh District—A. L. Fox, Wm. W. Brown.
Eighth District—Martin Kabbfleisch, Geo. W. Baker.
Ninth District—John C. Jacobs, Tunis J. Bergen.

The report of the Committee was adopted, and it was decided that the primaries should be held on Saturday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Senatorial Convention to be held for the Second District, at No. 347 Fulton-street, and at Nelson's Hotel, Flatbush, on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Russian America.

A lecture, descriptive of the territory lately ceded by Russia to the United States, was delivered last evening before the members of the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, at their rooms, Cooper Institute, by Mr. Disturnell. The chair was occupied by Dr. Smith, Ex-Mayor of Boston. The lecturer, after sketching the discovery of this region, and its history until formally taken possession of by Russia, went on to show its value to this country, not only in a strategical point of view, but as opening up a great field for trade in furs, the products of its fisheries and in the valuable lumber in which it abounded. Its harbors, he said, would prove invaluable to our merchants, whose trade brought them there, as to our navies brought there by duty or on a mission of exploration. The wealth of these fisheries, he said, could scarcely be overestimated, and the regions in the interior would be found richer in furs than was the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company in its earliest day. The climate was in temperature and general characteristics like that of Newfoundland.

Dr. Smith followed the lecturer with some remarks on the same subject.

Hon. Israel Diehl, late United States Consul for Java, just returned from a tour of the Valleys of the Tiger and Euphrates, and from a prolonged exploration of the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, spoke in a highly interesting manner of his researches there, and stated that the conclusion was forced upon him that the race now inhabiting the North Pacific Coast were the same which at a remote period peopled Asia. He exhibited, to sustain this opinion, coins which he had collected, the faces upon which bore striking resemblance in outline to those on the rude carvings of the people of Sitka, Vancouver and other portions of the North Pacific Coast.

This gentleman was followed by others, by whom much interesting information was given to the Society.

The New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THIRD DAY.

Bishop Janes called the Conference to order at 9 o'clock. Rev. Seymour Van Deusen conducted the opening religious exercises. The Secretary read the journal of previous day, which was approved.

The character of effective Elders on the Poughkeepsie District was considered, during which an interesting letter was read from Rev. G. F. Kettell, a member of the Conference, now United States Consul at Carlshonshe, Grand Duchy of Baden,* Germany. He was granted a supernumerary relation by request of his Presiding Elder, Rev. J. B. Wakely. Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster moved, and it was voted, that his Presiding Elder be requested to convey to Mr. Kettell the continued confidence and esteem of his brethren of the Conference.

Rev. C. M. Eggleston and A. C. Gallahue were granted supernumerary appointments without work. Dr. Foster made a plea for aid for the daughter of Mr. Gallahue, a very interesting young woman, who is being treated in one of our institutions for the paralysis of her limbs. Rev. A. N. Mulnix was granted a superannuary relation without appointment at the request of M. D. C. Crawford, his Presiding Elder.

Who are admitted into full connection? was answered by the call of the Bishop in the persons of the following young men, who approached the altar: Charles Battersby, Aaron L. Culver, Harvey C. Earle, E. Sherman Bishop, Sheldon Merchant, Alonzo Flack and Benjamin N. Lewis. Bishop Janes then gave out the 205th hymn, beginning, "How beauteous are their feet who stand on Zion's hill," when Dr. R. S. Foster led in prayer. The Bishop then put to the young men the usual church questions, to which the responses in the Discipline were given affirmatively, when he said he had invited the older men of the Conference to be present to listen to the brief remarks to be made. He then addressed the class in a pointed and very emphatic manner. "First," he said, "you are to care for your own spiritual growth, and then you are to study. Constant mental effort must be made to increase constantly in ministerial power. Don't confine your attention to books, not even the Bible; but study human nature in all its wants, its instincts and its longings. A man must understand human nature before he can successfully administer to its necessities. Hence the absolute necessity of study—diligent, earnest, persevering study. You must know the state of society. You can't reach men with the same kind of sermons you could ten years ago. You who expect to *fulfill* the work of the ministry must be awake. You must be on the top of the wave in order properly to direct the elements. You must be familiar with the Press—watch its movements. You cannot well be excused from familiarity with our higher periodical literature. Remember, finally, there is no subterfuge for hard study. Every degree you take in this work you must work for, you must earn. The people will not accept fervency of spirit, zeal, nor anything else, for the successful exposition of God's word. I must say one thing more: There is no force in our Government that will carry you any further than your attainments, than your labor will do it."

After these devotional exercises, the above young men were reported on favorably by the Examining Committee, in the second year's studies, and were received into full connection and elected to Deacons' Orders. They will be ordained in the Bedford-street Church on Sunday morning, on which occasion Bishop Janes, D. D., will preach.

Rev. John McClintock, D. D., the President of the Drew Theological Institute, represented the interests of that Institution. He stated that David Drew, Esq., had donated as an endowment $250,000; he was also to erect all the buildings for college purposes, for residence of professors, &c.; also he is to furnish the library; 6,000 volumes will be in readiness for the students on the opening of the Institution in the Fall. In the course of his remarks, the Doctor said, if you ministers come across a colored young man, elligible, and desirous of securing an education, send him along. [Applause.] No room rent will be charged the young men who enter the Institution; vacation will be so arranged as to make it convenient for all the young men to preach and teach in the Winter.

Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of two classes of persons: first, those who are graduates of our colleges and are desirous of pursuing a theological course of study; and secondly, those whose providential qualifications designate them for the work, but who have not the means to procure a college course. The problem lost sight of since the third century, viz.: The priesthood of the masses of believers, was being better understood. Ours is not a priestly office, but the office of teachers. The mass of believers are priests unto God as much, as binding as we are. Every Christian man and woman is an agent to propagate the kingdom of Christ in the earth, and our Institute is intended to prepare such teachers.

The Conference adjourned with a benediction by Rev. P. C. Oakley.

An afternoon session was held for the collection of statistics of the last year and funds for various benevolent purposes. Rev. William M. Chipp conducted the opening services, and Rev. Paul R. Brown occupied the chair.

The Elders-elect are to be ordained in the Central M. E. Church on Sunday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. John Miley, D. D., will preach on the occasion.

Rev. Dr. Robinson Scott, of Ireland, will preach on Sunday morning next at 10:30 o'clock, in the old John-street Church. Dr. Scott is one of the ablest clergymen in Ireland, and his sermon on Sunday morning will probably be the last in this City before his return voyage.

EVENING SESSION.

The temperance anniversary exercises were held. Rev. S. D. Brown occupied the chair, Rev. David Gibson conducted the opening services.

Rev. J. F. Richmond was the first speaker. $35,000,000 are expended annually in this Metropolitan District for spirituous liquors. Our internal revenue reveals the terrible fact that $500,000,000 are expended for that which is not bread. 60,000 are annually slain, 50,000 wives are widowed, 100,000 prisoners, 200,000 orphans, 20,000 paupers, 400 suicides, and 300 murderers are made by it.

Rev. J. F. Hermance asked the question how comes it—these drunkards, what made them? and spoke to it pertinently, with emphasis and apparent effectiveness.

Rev. J. S. Inskip, the last speaker, was received with applause, held the attention of his audience, and closed in the midst of enthusiasm.

Fires Yesterday.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in a row of wooden sheds extending from Fifty-second to Fifty-third-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, occupied by Alfred A. Robinson as a manufactory of patent tarred paper roofing. It appears that one of the employes of the establishment was engaged in drawing off a quantity of boiling tar from a tank, in doing which he spilled a quantity of it into a vessel containing a highly combustive material, used in the preparation of the "roofing." An explosion was the inevitable result, the effect of which was the throwing of the careless workman through an open window situated in the wall which surrounded the engine and boiler. Fortunately the man was not injured in the slightest by his sudden flight and fall, and jumping quickly to his feet, he escaped from the place just in time to save himself from the devouring flames, which spread rapidly until they had enveloped about 300 barrels of tar, and not less than three tons of paper in rolls, which comprised the whole stock in trade of the concern. The dense clouds of leaden-colored smoke that were wafted by the wind in the direction of the East River were plainly discernible in the lower part of the City, and so generally was the smoke distributed, and so heavily did it settle, that up-towners hastened homeward from their business, under the impression that the whole of that portion of the metropolis was on fire. The firemen responded promptly to the alarm, and with the aid of a section of Police officers of the Twenty-second Precinct, under the command of Sergt. Gross, extinguished the flames, after about two hours of the most energetic endeavor. Had the workers delayed but a few minutes in going to the fire the destruction of surrounding property would doubtless have been extensive, as it consisted principally of frame buildings, and a stiff breeze was blowing from the water near by at the time. As it was, only two of the adjacent houses were destroyed, and these were mere shanties. The one was known as No. 521 West Fifty-second-street, rear. It was owned and occupied by Henry Fidler, whose loss will amount to about $800; insured for $600. The other building was situated upon Fifty-third-street; no number. It was owned by Charles Coplinger, who occupied a portion himself and rented the rest to three families—Wm. Quince's, Hannah Cole's and another, name not ascertained. Mr. Coplinger's loss will amount to about $1,800; insured for $1,100. Fortunately, the other families succeeded in getting most of their furniture out before the fire reached their apartments.

The loss of Mr. Robinson, proprietor of the paper-roofing establishment, will probably reach $5,000, upon which there is thought to be no insurance. This is the third time the same place has been destroyed within a year or two past.

A fireman named Gilbert R. Merritt, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, was severely burned while standing upon the roof of one of the burning buildings. He was taken to his home in West Thirty-first-street.

The Legislature to be Petitioned to Regulate Landlords.

A large meeting of rent-payers was held last evening at Washington Hall, on Eighth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forth-eighth streets, to take into consideration the alleged grievances under which that class of the community labor, and to devise some remedial means. The meeting was more especially in the interest of the occupants of tenement-houses, and after the organization a petition to the Legislature was read, stating that rents had now become so exorbitant that many tenants were suffering for the necessities of life in order to meet the demands of landlords, and after stating that the rents demanded are out of all proportion to the assessed value of the property for which they are paid, the General Assembly is asked to so legislate that rents shall have a nearer approximation to the assessed value of the houses, and also to provide for the issuing of licenses to let tenement houses only after such full inspection as shall satisfy an officer of the Board of Health of the suitableness of the premises to the purposes designed—further, it is asked that the petitioners be protected from the evils of sub-letting.

The draft of a bill embodying these views and going into full details in the regulation of tenement houses, was also presented, and both petition and bill were approved by the meeting.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

BURGLAR DETECTED IN THE ACT.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday morning Michael McNamee effected a felonious entrance into the liquor-store occupied by Patrick Campbell, No. 233 Mulberry-street, by breaking open the shutters of a rear window. After gaining an entrance the thief secured $3 25 from the till and $12 in pennies, which he found rolled up in packages. As he was about escaping from the premises he was discovered by Officer Campbell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who struck him in the head with his club and then arrested him. When searched at the Station-house a "jimmy," a dirk-knife and the stolen money were found in his possession. On being arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner entered a plea of guilty, and was fully committed for trial. McNamee resides at No. 252 Mott-street, and has confessed to the commission of several burglaries recently effected in the Fourteenth Ward.

FORGED ORDER.

Thomas Clarke, a coachman, a native of England, and about 25 years of age, called upon Mr. A. F. Cammeyer, an employe of Mr. Wood Gibson, of No. 793 Broadway, and presented an order purporting to have been drawn by W. R. H. Martin, of No. 377 Broadway, in which the writer ordered a set of harness and two feather dusters, valued in all at $143. This was on the 2d inst. Believing the order to be of genuine issue, and knowing that Clarke had been in Mr. Martin's employ, the clerk delivered the goods to the pretended messenger. A day or two after, Mr. Cammeyer discovered that the order was a forgery, and accordingly instituted a search for the swindler. On Thursday afternoon he found Clarke sitting in the bar-room of the New-England Hotel, situated in the Bowery, and he caused his arrest by Officer Atson, of the Sixth Precinct. When brought before the presiding magistrate, yesterday morning, that official identified the prisoner as a man whom he had sentenced in the Special Sessions, about two years since, to the Penitentiary for six months, upon a conviction of petit larceny. Mr. Martin, Clarke's former employer, appeared in Court and testified that the signature appearing upon the order was a forgery, and also that he identified the coat then worn by the prisoner as one which had been stolen from him (Martin) some time since. Clarke was thereupon fully committed for trial, without bail. Several other complaints will be preferred against him.

TAKING HATS.

Mr. Daniel A. Kile, doing business at No. 281 Canal-street, saw Robert Lawrence yesterday afternoon carrying off a box containing four dozen and a half of straw hats, the property of Bryant Stevenson, of No. 283 Canal-street. As soon as the alarm was given Lawrence dropped the case and endeavored to escape, but was pursued and arrested by Officer King, of the Broadway Squad. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate and held for trial in default of bail. Lawrence is 28 years of age, a native of this City, resides at Albany, and is a printer by trade.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

EXCISE.

A bartender at the Reveille Concert Saloon, No. 627 Broadway, Edward Cassin by name, was arraigned for violation of the Excise Law. The accused was held for trial at Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—LEDWITH, Justice.

A FISHDEALER'S TOUBLES.

A clause in section 63 of the Code of Health Ordinances provides that "no person shall, in the built-up portions of New-York or Brooklyn, or adjacent thereto, sell or have for sale any fish in or from any vehicle, or in any street or public place, from which all parts which are not usually cooked for food have not been removed." The first offender arrested under this law was taken before Justice Ledwith yesterday by Officer Cornelius Mahoney, of the Nineteenth Precinct. The accused is named Thomas Foley, and the affidavit recites that he exposed for sale in a vehicle codfish from which the heads, tails and fins had not been removed. The prisoner seemed very much surprised when he was informed that he had been guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and said he would be compelled to give up his business if such was the case, as he could not sell his fish after they had been beheaded and otherwise mutilated. After remaining in prison for about ten hours, Foley was released upon furnishing $100 bail to answer.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Thomas McCarthy was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Court, charged with inhumanly beating a horse which he was driving through the Third-avenue. He was held for trial in default of bail.

A Correction.

Oyster Boat, Foot of Broome-street,
New-York, April 3, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We were surprised to see a statement in this day's issue of your paper of the arrest of Mr. John V. Thompson, formerly in our employ, on a charge of embezzlement. Justice to Mr. Thompson compels us to say that the statement of his arrest is wholly untrue, and that no arrest whatever has been made; that Mr. Thompson has paid us every dollar collected by him, and that we are satisfied that there was an entire absence on his part of any intent to appropriate a dollar of our money to his own use.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN & GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Our reporter was in error in stating that the accused was arrested. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer Latinville, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, but, meanwhile, a further investigation satisfied the complainants of Mr. Thompson's entire innocence.—Ed. Times.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Fire Commissioners and the Firemen.—Commissioner Felix Campbell, President of the Brooklyn Fire Commissioners, appeared before Justice Buckley yesterday on the charge of having caused a false alarm of fire on the evening of the 28th ult., whereby the Fire Department was brought out. Wm. D. Veeder, Esq., appeared for the firemen, and Roswell C. Brainard, Esq., for the Commissioner. The latter gentleman objected to Mr. Veeder, on the ground that no person could properly appear to prosecute except the Corporation Counselor. The objection was overruled and the case of the People was allowed to proceed. John Cunningham, Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, being sworn, testified that on the 28th of March an alarm of fire in the Fourth District was sounded by the bell in the tower of the City Hall at ten P. M.; there was no fire in the Fourth District that night; it also struck off an alarm for the First District at half-past ten o'clock; the South Brooklyn tower bell likewise struck for both alarms; there was no fire in the First District that night; there are about twenty-five companies running in the First and Fourth Districts, and they responded to these alarms. On his cross-examination, witness stated that he went to both districts that night and found no fire; he made this complaint; the defendant is one of the Fire Commissioners of the Western District; the Commissioners have the appointment of bell-ringers; George King, bell-ringer of the City Hall Bell Tower, testified that he rang the alarm for the First and Fourth Districts on the night of the 28th ult.; he saw no fire when he rang the bell; the Fire Commissioners told him to ring the bell; Messrs. Campbell, Stryker, Thorne and Barr were the ones; they came up into the tower, and gave him directions when and how to ring, and he obeyed, and gave the false alarm. On his cross-examination, witness stated that he saw no fire or appearance of fire that night; knew that the men who came to see him were Fire Commissioners; would ring the bell if any responsible man told him there was a fire; he would not ring the bell otherwise except for the Commissioners. Counsel for defence moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the action was brought in the name of the people of the State of New-York instead of in the name of the City of Brooklyn, as it should be. The motion was denied, and the further examination of the case was adjourned until Friday of next week, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Minor Items.—St. Ann's Chapel, recently erected in Clinton-street, near Joralemon, will be opened for Divine service next Sunday.....Yesterday morning an attempt was made to break into the cigar store of Michael Halidan, No. 185 York-street. The burglars were at work at a window, and, being frightened by some one coming, ran away. A cloth cap, lost by one of the thieves, was found on the premises.....George Seymour, residing in Front-street, died in jail on Thursday night, as supposed, of delirium tremens. He leaves a wife and large family.....At a convocation of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 148, F. and A. M., Mr. Richard Sharp, Secretary, was made the recipient of a beautiful gold watch and key as a testimonial of regard of the members of the Order, at a regular meeting on Monday evening last.....John McDougall, a boy 13 years of age, had his legs badly crushed by a log rolling over them at the Navy-yard on Thursday. He was taken to his home, corner of Tillary and Navy streets.....A few days since a boy entered an unfinished building in Bergen-street, near Hoyt-street, and stole about $17 worth of lead pipe, the property of M. Bellings & Sons.....A girl three years of age, named Anna Ross, was run over in Myrtle-avenue yesterday, by a grocer's wagon, and seriously injured.

The Shooting of the Burglar Monzani—Inquest by Coroner Smith.—Coroner Smith and a jury last evening met at Fireman's Hall, Fourth-street, E. D., and took the testimony of a number of persons relative to the shooting of the burglar Monzani on Sunday morning last by Officer Scott, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. The testimony of Officer Scott was first taken. It did not differ in any particular from his statement heretofore published. Col. Wm. E. Gardner testified to hearing the shots fired, and hearing the groans of Monzani after he fell mortally wounded. Mr. A. C. Sherman, Herman Eggers, Abraham Wilsey, John Burns and Charles Martin were examined at length. They all knew deceased, but had no knowledge of his pursuits. One witness understood he was a fisherman, another heard he was a Government detective, while another thought he was a gentleman and a dealer in real estate. The witness Wilsey once heard that Monzani had offered to bet money that the murderer of Officer [illegible] would never be caught. Mr. Martin said he was once visited by Monzani and his house was afterward robbed. The Inquest was then adjourned to Monday evening next.

Robbery of a Jewelry Store.—A man named Owen Hart, 23 years of age, was arrested by Officer Robert Murphy, of the District Attorney's Office, yesterday, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Tice's jewelry-store, corner of Fulton and Johnson streets, on the evening of the 23d of August last. Property to the amount of some $7,000 in value was stolen on the occasion. Two men drove up before the store in a wagon. One called in the store and asked to look at some jewelry, which was shown. The fellow took the box and ran out of the door. He got into the wagon and drove off. Several diamond rings were lost, and afterward picked up by the Police. They were restored to the proprietor. Jewelry to the amount of several thousand dollars was missing, however. The accused was committed to await further inquiry.

Trouble on Shipboard.—Mr. John Crane, Captain of the brig *Gondolier*, recently arrived at the Empire Stores, foot of Dock-street, from Jamaica, W. I., was arraigned before Justice Buckley yesterday, on the charge of committing a violent assault upon the First Mate, named John Prenergast. The mate presented a very bad appearance. His face was terribly bruised. The evidence of the seamen proved that Prenergast was intoxicated and got into a dispute with the Captain, who beat him with his fists on two occasions. Sergt. Crowe, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, arrested Crane, who was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, or to be imprisoned for four months in default. The fine was paid.

A Swindling Operation.—A young man of decent exterior called at the store of Messrs. Journay & Burnham, in Atlantic-street, a few days since, and, stating that he had been sent by Mrs. J. H. Frothingham, of No. 84 Remsen-street, for some silk patterns, procured them and took them to the house. He subsequently called at the store and requested the proprietors to send the silk to the house, which was done. The fellow called there and, representing that he came from the store, said he made a mistake and took the goods, which he carried away. That was the last seen of him. The property is valued at about $800. He was not arrested.

Alleged Burglars Arrested—Stolen Goods Recovered.—Officers Rudd and Brown, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested two young men named Albert Pearsall and John Lendermann on suspicion of burglary. The prisoners are charged with breaking into and robbing the factory of Henry Bailey, No. 33 Skillman-street, E. D., on Wednesday morning last, when $800 worth of property was stolen. The same officers afterward discovered the property at the junk shop of Michael and James Dowd, First-street, and they were arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property. All the parties were held to await examination before Justice Walter.

Accidents.—A man named John Hiedman, employed at the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Elder, First-street, E. D., was accidentally caught in the machinery there yesterday forenoon, and sustained severe internal injuries. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 120 First-street, and received proper attendance....About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a woman named Catharine Kenny, residing at No. 120 Worth-street, New-York, sustained a fracture of one of her legs by jumping off a Grand-street and Newtown car while in motion. She was taken to her residence.

Benefit to Ella Thompson.—On Thursday evening Miss Ella Thompson, a young and talented girl, took her annual benefit at Sawyer's Rooms. Messrs. Pattison, Steins and Holder, Miss Florence Rice and Mrs. Rogers generously volunteered their services, while Miss Ella astonished her old friends by the choice quality and happy method of her voice. The concert was a great success pecuniarily and professionally, and the results will enable the little aspirant to continue her studies, and provide the necessary adjuncts.

Burglars Surprised.—Two burglars were surprised by Officer Orpen, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning as they were leaving a grocery store at the corner of North Second and Eighth streets, E. D., owned by John H. Deidrich. They dropped their plunder, which consisted of the money-drawer and contents and a box of tobacco, on seeing the officer and fled. A pursuit proved fruitless, as they escaped in the dark.

Change of Real Estate.—The large brown-stone building in Montague-street, opposite the Academy of Music, recently fitted up for the United States Court, has just changed proprietors. It was formerly owned by Alex. McCue, who leased it to the Government for $6,000 per annum, and it has now been purchased by Mr. Wm. B. Barber for $55,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Incendiary Fires—Several Horses Burned.—Shortly before 12 o'clock Thursday night a fire broke out in a temporary stable, rear of the dwelling corner of Jersey-avenue and Fourth-street, Jersey City, owned by Major Hughes, and in which were two valuable work horses. Although discovered almost immediately, the flames spread so rapidly in the refuse hay and straw that it was found impossible to save the animals, and the attention of those present was directed to the rescue of five horses in the adjoining two-story brick stable, to which the flames had already gained access. The two horses next to the door, owned by Major Hughes, were got out in safety; the other three, further along, where the flames had gained considerable headway, were also rescued, but not before they were terribly burned—one so badly that his recovery is impossible. The poor animals, which belong to John Kessler, were taken to Snowden's Express Stables, where everything possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. Two of these are a pair of very large heavy draft horses, worth at least $600, and probably three or four months will elapse before they will again be fit for use. One of the horses in the temporary stable was owned by Mr. Kessler, and cost $250. The other one belonged to Maj. Hughes, and was worth $200. Mr. Kessler had four sets of single harness and two sets of double harness, valued at $400, destroyed. He had recently insured his horses and harness for $1,200, in the State Insurance Company of Jersey City. Maj. Hughes' loss by damage to the stables would not exceed $200; no insurance. By the promptness and admirable management of the firemen, under direction of Chief McLoughlin, the temporary board stable was saved from entire destruction, being burned on the inside only, and the brick stable was still less damaged. The fire was the undoubted work of an incendiary, as the stable was accessible from the street, and the fire originated where a small window was left open for ventilation. Mr. Kessel was at the stable at 10:30 o'clock, to attend to the horses and see that all was right for the night.

Extensive Strike of Laborers in Hoboken.—An extensive strike of laboring men, employed to unload coal-cars on the elevated railway over the coal-docks of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company in Hoboken, took place yesterday. As far as could be learned, the facts are as follows: A gang of about sixty men is employed upon the dock, of which Mr. Bartley is Superintendent. The dock over which the elevated railway is situated is probably an eighth of a mile in length, and is occupied by various parties as a receptacle for coal. Long trains of cars are run upon the track over the dock, and the men are employed to move the cars and pump the coal wherever directed. The work is irregular, and it frequently occurs that the men are idle, waiting the arrival of coal-trains. For this work they formerly received 23 cents an hour. Recently the men asked for an increase to 25 cents an hour, which, they say, was promised them; but when paid off—which occurs twice a month—they only received 23 cents an hour for the actual time employed. Yesterday the men demanded 23 cents an hour full time, or 30 cents an hour for the actual time employed. This demand was refused, and the men stopped work. About one hundred men in the employ of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company were set to work in the places of the strikers; but when made acquainted with the facts in the case, refused to do any more work. These men were at once discharged, and were being paid off yesterday afternoon. The strikers were congregated about the depot, but conducted themselves in as quiet and respectable a manner as any body of men could. It was reported that the Company had ordered them off of the grounds, and had threatened to have them arrested as trespassers; but the strikers thought they were on "Neddy Stevens' ground, and had a right to stay there so long as they behaved themselves, and did not interfere with any one."

Desperate Encounter with a Burglar.—At the Three Pigeons Hotel, New-Durham, 12 o'clock Sunday night, the proprietor, James K. Brush, was awakened by a slight noise in an adjoining room. He jumped up, and going into the entry, he discovered a man, and the two simultaneously seized each other by the throat, and were struggling in a fierce manner when the housekeeper, Mrs. White, came in and struck the stranger over the head with a club. In an instant the fellow recovered himself and drew a revolver on Mr. Brush, when the lady again struck him a heavy blow on the wrist, which caused his hand to fall powerless to his side. Mr. Brush then seized the man a second time, and, with assistance that arrived, secured him. He was subsequently identified as Conrad Meyer, *alias* Charles Miller. The prisoner was conveyed to Bergen Jail, where he has been identified by John Roman, of Weehawken, as the person who had stolen $175 worth of wearing-apparel from him about two weeks since.

Hoboken Republican City Nominations.—The delegates to the Hoboken Republican City Convention met last evening at No. 62 Garden-street for the purpose of making nominations for the several city offices. Dr. Pruden was elected Chairman; W. A. Macy, Esq., acted as Secretary. The Convention made the following nominations: For Mayor, Wm. White; Treasurer, Wm. H. Child; City Clerk, Andrew Mount; Collector, Capt. Baront Fraser; Water Commissioner, Theophilus Butts. A committee was appointed to wait upon the nominee for Mayor, who reported that Mr. White declined to accept the nomination in consequence of ill health, and also on the ground that he expects to be absent from the city a considerable portion of the time. The Convention then adjourned to this (Saturday) evening, when they will fill the vacancy.

Jersey City Republican Convention.—The delegates to the Republican City Convention, of Jersey City, met last evening at Cooper Hall for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers (Mayor and School Commissioners.) Capt. [illegible] presided. The Convention nominated for Mayor, respectively, Daniel McLeod, James Gopsill, James L. Conner and Walter S. Gurnee, but each in turn declined to accept the nomination. The Convention thereupon adjourned to this (Saturday) evening.

Hoboken Democratic City Convention.—Mr. C. F. Tas, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, and James Curran, nominee for Water Commissioner, having declined to accept the nominations, the delegates reassembled on Thursday and unanimously nominated Dr. C. F. Chabert for Mayor. Upon being waited upon by a committee, the Doctor expressed his thanks for the honor, but in consequence of his time being entirely consumed in the duties of his profession he felt compelled to decline an acceptance. The Convention again went into ballot, when Judge F. Bohnstedt was nominated, having received nine votes to six for Seba M. Bogert. Carson Sireck was unanimously renominated for Water Commissioner, and the Convention adjourned.

Sneak Thief.—A sneak thief, giving the name of Henry Johnson, was arrested yesterday morning for entering Uhrin's house, corner of Washington and First-streets, and stealing therefrom some articles of wearing apparel. He was committed to the County Jail for trial.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 5.

Flour is in good demand, with an advance of 25c.@50c. The demand is speculative, (the scarcity of wheat is the cause of the fact that it is relatively higher than flour,) and is chiefly for higher grades; Superfine, $10@$10 75; Trade brands, $12@$14; Fancy, $14 50@$16, closing firm. Wheat scarce, and advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 2 Spring $2 55@$2 60; No. 2 Winter, $2 87@$2 90; White, $3 15; No. 1 Winter, $3. Corn unsettled; Shelled, 85c. in bulk; 95c.@98c. sacked; White, in the sack, 98c.; on the ear, 70c.@71c. in bulk. Holders were asking 72c. at the close. Rye, 70c. Barley is in fair demand. Cotton irregular; Middling was held at 25½c.@26c., but, it is said, it could have been sold at 25c. Whisky dull and nominal, at 26c.@26½c. Provisions dull and nominal. City Mess Pork sold at $22 75 to a limited extent. Bacon and Bulk Meats are nominally unchanged. Lard was held at 13¼c., with no offers over 12½c. for City. The low prices of Pork and Bacon, compared with other kinds of food, make holders confident that no decline will be established, and there is no pressure to sell. Sugar and Coffee firm and unchanged. Clover Seed, $11 75, with small sales at this rate. Timothy and Flax Seed are unchanged. Linseed Oil, $1 38@$1 40. Gold 132½ buying, and 133 selling. Exchange firm. Money tight at 10c.@15c.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 5.

Flour firm and advanced 25c.@30c.; some ask an advance of 50c.; Spring Extras $10 50@$13 50. Wheat is in large speculative inquiry and advanced 7c.@10c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 80; No. 2 at $2 35@$2 40, but closed quiet at $1 39. Corn active and advanced 3c.; sales at 97c.@$1 02 for No. 1 and 98c.@92½c. for No. 2. Oats active and advanced 2½c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at 56c. and No. 2 at 52c.@53c. Rye buoyant and excited, with an advance of 5c.@6c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 39@$1 42; No. 2 at $1 36@$1 36½, closing firm at $1 40 for Winter and $1 41 for fresh receipts of No. 2. Barley advancing and in good demand, with an advance of 3c.@4c.; No. 2, in store, sold at $1 08. Highwines more active at 23½c.@24c. for bonded. Provisions are dull. Mess Pork nominal at $22 50; Shoulders steady; Dry Salted quiet at 8c. for loose. Lard moderately active at 13c. for prime steam. Live Stock is panicky, with a decline of 50c. ℔ 100 lbs. on Cattle and Hogs. Common Cattle, $5 25@$5 65; good to choice shipping, $7 50@$8. The sales of Hogs were light, at $6 75@$7 for common to choice smooth. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 10,600 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 5.

Flour firm; sales 800 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $15 25@$15 50 for White Canada, Michigan and Indiana, and $13 for Western, Spring and Amber. Wheat scarce and firm, good demand; sales two car loads White Canada at $3 20, ten car loads No. 2 Milwaukee at $3 60, and 800 bushels White Canada at $3 25. Oats quiet and nominal at 60c. for Ohio and No. 2 Western. Rye—Western held at $1 35. Corn, in good demand; new scarce, closing held at $1 05@$1 06 for new Toledo on the State line track; old mixed Western in store at $1 10; sales 1,400 bushels old Western in store at $1 05; 15 car loads new Toledo on track at $1@$1 01 and one car in P. M. at $1 08. Barley very scarce; Canada nominal at $1 12. New Mess Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard unchanged. Highwines nominal; sales in small lots at $2 30. Seeds firm and moderately active, but unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 5.

Tobacco active at full rates, and working descriptions are a shade higher; Lugs, $1 75@$4 50; Common Leaf, $4 75@$7 50; Factory dried, $7@$12; Medium dark fillers, $5@7 50; Bright do., $8@$15; Black Wrappers, $12@$18. Good and Fair Leaf $20@$40. Hemp is quiet at $2 90 for choice dressed. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active at $3 30@$3 35 for prime Fall, and $3 36@$3 45 for choice do. Corn firm at $1@$1 08. Oats, 78c.@80c. Barley firm at $1 45 for choice Spring. Rye advancing; sales at $1 40@$1 42½. Pork dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats—8½c. for dry salted Shoulders; 10½c. for loose dry salted Hams, and 11½c. for do. Rib Sides. Bacon firmer at 12½c @21½c. for Clear Sides; 12½c. for Rib Sides; 9½c. for Shoulders. Lard, 12½c. for choice steam. Whisky heavy at $2 14@$2 15.

OSWEGO, Friday, April 5.

Flour is in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade, and the market is better; sales of 1,000 bbls., at $12 75 for No. 1 Spring, $14@$14 25 for Red Winter, $15 25 for White, and $16 for Double Extra. Rye Flour $7. Buckwheat Flour $8. Wheat scarce and firm; sales 700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 65, and 1,000 bushels Canada Gold at $2 80. Corn unchanged; sales of No. 1 at $1 12. Oats 65c. for Western. Barley, Rye and Peas nominal. Corn Meal $2 60@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Mill Feed scarce. Shorts are selling at $26@$27. Shipstuffs at $30@$34, and Middlings at $36@$37 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany and Schenectady 50c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 5.

Cotton dull but easier; sales 1,600 bales; Low Middling, 28c.; receipts of the week 9,751 bales, against 10,870 bales last week; stock on hand 177,664 bales. Sugar and Molasses, unchanged. Flour steady but firm; Superfine $12 12½@$12 50. Corn, $1 25@$1 30. Oats active and advanced 2½c. Pork dull and depressed; held at $24 50. Lard active and firm at 13½c.@13½c. Gold 133½@134. Sterling Exchange, 44c.@45½c. New-York Sight Exchange, ½@¾ ℔ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 4.

Cotton unsettled, but easier; sales 2,100 bales; Low Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 1,582 bales; export 2,092 bales. Sugar and Molasses—Nothing doing. Flour quiet, but firm; superfine $12 25@$12 37½. Corn is in demand with an advance of 5c.; sales at $1 25@$1 30. Oats have an upward tendency; sales at 8oc.@83c. Pork dull and dropping and nominally at $24@$24 50. Lard firm at 13½c.@14c. Gold 134½@135. Sterling 45c.@46½c. New-York Sight ½ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 5.

Flour—Extra State in improved demand; sales 200 bbls.; Extra Ohio at $13 25@$13 50; Howard-street Superfine $12. Wheat unchanged; sales of Red at $3 40@$3 52, and $3 55 for good, fair and prime. Corn—Sales of White at $1 12@$1 15; Yellow at $1 13@$1 15. Oats 69c.@72c. Whisky in bond 30c.@32c. Mess Pork $24; prime $20. Provisions unchanged. Cotton dull, and without alteration in prices.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 5.

Flour active; Double Extra, $12 75; Extra, $12; Superfine Winter, $16. Wheat advancing; per bushel, $2 75 for No. 1; $2 50 for No. 2; $2 35@$2 38 for No. 3, and $2 06 for rejected. Oats advancing; sales No. 2 fresh at 60c. Corn firm at $1 for No. 1, Old. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,200 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Friday, April 5.

Trade in Cattle has been comparatively brisk this week, the demand being somewhat better for New-York. Prices advanced ¼c. ℔ lb., the range being from 7c. to 8c. for ordinary to fair, and 8¼c.@9½c. for good to extra, and 10c. for the best; receipts 4,000. Sheep in good request at 6c.@8½c.; receipts 6,000. Hogs 8c.@8½c.; receipts 4,500.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 5.

Sales of 162 hhds. Tobacco at full rates, from $2 50@$21 50. Flour—Superfine, $10. Wheat nominal. Corn firmer; on the ear, 70c.@72c.; in bulk, shelled, 73c.@75c. Oats, 70c., in bulk. Mess Pork dull, at $22 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9½c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c. Lard, in tierces, 12½c. Whisky, free, $2 25, raw.

MEMPHIS, Friday, April 5.

Cotton flat and nothing doing. Receipts 460 bales; exports 840 bales. Receipts of the week 2,204 bales; exports 3,290 bales. Stock on hand 14,958 bales. Corn advancing; sales at $1 15@$1 20. Oats firm; sales at 75c.@80c. Pork quiet at $23 50@$24. The other markets are unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, April 5.

Cotton dull; sales to-day 100 bales Middling Upland at 27c. Receipts to-day, 430 bales. Sales of the week, 1,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 2,400 bales. Exports, 4,000 bales. Stock in port, 9,000 bales.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, April 5.

Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm at $1 95@$1 99 for Amber Michigan and $1 60 for No. 1 Spring. Corn more active and better [illegible] at 90c., and closing at 93c. for new No. 1. [illegible] active at 58c.

MOBILE, Friday, April 5.

Cotton, 26c.@26½c. for Middling; sales to-day 320 bales; receipts, 353 bales; sales of the week, 3,150 bales; receipts of the week, 2,741 bales; exports, 10,049 bales; stock, 28,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, April 5.

Cotton—Middling Upland is in little inquiry and prices weak. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 69c. Resin steady at $3@$8 50.

SAVANNAH, Friday, April 5.

Cotton dull and heavy, with little and weak prices; sales to-day 250 bales at 27c. Receipts to-day 540 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, April 5.

Cotton flat; sales 114 bales at 26½c. for Middling. Prices are very irregular.

[Advertisement.]

No Trouble, Wash, or Preparation.—No more old dyes or sulphur colorings; new and splendid article. Boswell & Warner's Colorific colors hair beautiful natural brown, or black. Try it. You can apply in five minutes. Depot, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A most healthful and economical beverage is KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Depot No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

[Advertisement.]

Opening day was made brilliant by the heads of fashion [illegible] Knox [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes [illegible] New-York.

[Advertisement.]

No going around your house at bedtime to see if the doors and windows are all closed. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph tells you that without leaving your room. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

April 5.—*In steamship Bellona, from London and Havre*—Mrs. Frances Wells, Dr. J. Keenan, C. F. Wingate, Wm. Morse, Miss Amy Bennett, Miss Florence Bennett, Miss Louisa Howard, Miss Harriet Kelsey, Miss Annie Williams, A. Plasmanol, L. E. Paulson, Agnes Ballmand, Alfred Apprement, R. Cohen, David Abraham, son and daughter; J. Briebos, Theodore Weill, Leopold Simon, Felix Loeb, Susanna Thes, G. Wertsch, Misses Jeannette and Nathalia Wertsch, Frederika Braunel, H. Speth, Pierre Besette, W. Uffredersi, Henry Fuchs, Mrs. Anna Stokes, Wm. Ballmand, and 441 in steerage.

In steamship Alabama, from Vera Cruz—Mr. Bahn and child, Mr. Boevy, Mr. Bernheim, Mr. Bernard, H. Price, J. L. Kennedy, A. Marescorti, Aug. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Campillo, R. Campillo, Mr. and Mrs. Talcott, Richard Talcott and servant, H. Trivethen, Thomas Berryman, John Rowe, Richard and Eliza Trivethen, Joseph Bonisti, J. N. Wylie, Chas. Levi, Y. Ruiz. From Sisal—Mr. Lara, J. Campiddo, F. Gilbert and wife, Mme. Barrera, J. Gonzales, J. Wagener, Sebastian Parmentier, Peter Crowell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets.... 6 30 | Moon sets.... 8 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 01 | Gov. Island. 9 50 | Hell Gate....11 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Europe, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen, I. Taylor; Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Barks Apotheke Diesing, (Pruss.,) Segebarth, Dunkirque, Sloman & Edye; Estelle, (Br.,) McCulloch, Liverpool, Walsh & Carver.

Brigs Delphin, (Br.,) Wragner, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Sloman & Edye; L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, Nuevitas, Brett, Son & Co.; Ingonian, (Br.,) Gray, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) McNally, St. John's, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; G. F. Peniston, (Br.,) Burgess, Cienfuegos, Peniston & Co.; Two Marys, (Br.,) German, Zaza, R. P. Small & Co.; Milwaukee, Brown, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Lenoir, (Br.,) Lenoir, Harbor Grace, N. F., R. P. Small & Co.; Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, J. Eaton.

Schooners Jamestown, Magee, St. Mark's, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Two Marys, Whiting, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; N. Jones, Huntly, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Etta, Russell, Aragoa, Texas, O. K. King & Co.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London March 17, and Havre 20th, with mdse. and 439 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. March 30, lat. 45 10, lon. 50 42, passed vast quantities of large pieces of ice, and one large one. 4th inst., 250 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamships Australasian and Palmyra, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore.

Ship Queen of the Ocean, (of North Shields,) Ellison, Foo-chow Dec. 17, with teas, &c., to Everett & Co., of Boston. Passed Angier Dec. 26, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 6. Jan. 21, lat. 29 59 S., lon. 46 01 E., spoke bark Ocean, from Calcutta for Marseilles. 23d, lat. 30 26 S., lon. 42 41 E., bark Ardine, from Java for Rotterdam.

Bark White Cloud, (of Providence,) Freeman, Pensacola 26 ds., with timber and lumber to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had a continuation of E. N. E. and N. W. gales; stove bulwarks, sprung foretopmast, split sails, lost part of deck-load, and sprung a leak.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Davis, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather the last 10 ds.

Bark Oder, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Cameron, Manzanilla 15 ds., with molasses, &c., to master.

Bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) Conant, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver. Had very heavy weather, and been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales; has been driven east as far as lon. 66. 3d inst., lat. 39 45, lon. 69, saw ship David Crockett, hence for San Francisco. 4th inst., Sandy Hook W. N. W. 175 miles, saw ship Hesse, do.

Bark Glasgow, (Ital.,) Rap, Palermo 80 ds., with fruit, &c., to F. Manera & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 2. Has had very heavy weather, and been 21 ds. north of Bermuda, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Bark Brunswick, (of Portland,) Davis, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy weather. March 26, lat. 31 15, lon. 79 31, saw a ship or bark, with mainmast gone by the deck, half of mizenmast and foretopgallantmast gone.

Brig Allandale, (of Economy, N. S.,) Marsh, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peniston & Co.

Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, (of Portland,) Guptill, Sagua le Grand, via Long Island Sound, 20 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Had very heavy weather the entire passage; was blown to the east of the Gulf Stream; lost jib. March 28, lat. 28 17 N., lon. 79 38, spoke Br. brig Lizzie Ellis, with loss of mainboom and several sails; would put into Charleston to repair.

Brig J. Banks, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Cochran, Rio Grande 58 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather. April 1, lat. 37 36, lon. 71 25, saw the mast of a vessel, about 5 feet above the water, apparently attached to a vessel. Brig Bird of the Wave, for New-York, sailed the same day; brig Ella, for do., 10 ds. previously.

Brig J. Leighton, (of Harrington, Me.,) Leighton, Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with salt, &c., to J. M. Smith & Son. April 1, lat. 32 30, lon. 69 50, fell in with schr. White Squall, of Philadelphia, Capt. Adams, from Jacksonville for New-York, with loss of rudder, all sails, and leaking badly. Took Captain, crew, and one passenger, (8 persons in all,) off, and brought them to this port.

Brig J. A. Pierce, (of Granville, N. S.,) Dalap, Matanzas 27 ds., with sugar to master. Has had heavy weather and stove bulwarks. March 29, Henri Weskamp, of Bremen, a seaman, fell from the foretopsail-yard overboard, and was lost. Same day, lat. 39 59, lon. 70, saw the after part of a vessel's deck.

Brig Anna D. Jordan, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Perkins, Cienfuegos 29 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has had heavy W. N. W. and N. N. W. gales. Has been driven as far east as lon. 70; lost foretopgallantmast, split sails, &c.

Brig Ciphera, (of Boston,) Hichborn, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver. Has had heavy weather; split sails and sprung foreyard.

Brig Veloce, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Castellamar 100 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 13. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Tangent, Chandler, Portland, with lumber to James W. Elwell.

Schr. Jonathan May, (of Philadelphia,) Neal, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Everglade, (of Boston,) Urann, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with molasses to Peavert & Co. Has had heavy weather; split sails and stove bulwarks.

Schr. Coral Isle, (of Turks Island,) Stubbs, Grand Turk, T. I., 19 ds., with salt and 2 passengers to C. E. Knox & Co. Has had heavy weather. Lost no vessels.

Schr. Adaline Elwood, Elwood, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Rich, (of Boston,) Ross, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Baker, Boston, with vitrol to Stephens & Condit.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Boston, with vitrol, &c., to Stephens & Condit.

Schr. C. Woolsey, Parker, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. S. Lanphear, Williams, George's Banks, with halibut.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Gray, Providence.
Schr. J. L. White, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Fannie Hammer, Wombold, Portland, Conn.
Schr. C. Carroll, Chase, Saybrook.
Schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. S. S. Lewis, Blackley, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Boundbrook, Perry, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Nile, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Olive Avery, Wilton, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. G. A. Hayden, Smith, Connecticut River.
Schr. Anna Shepard, Bowditch, Providence.
Schr. E. Waterman, Edgell, Providence.
Schr. Argus, Smith, Somerset.
Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Providence.
Schr. Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, Fall River.
Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Jos. Hall, Jones, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. San Juan, Brackit, Virginia.
Schr. Gen. Lyon, Holbrook, Virginia.
Schr. Ella Frances, Rich, Virginia.
Schr. E. A. Crozier, Newcomb, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia.
Schr. S. Morgan, Davis, Baltimore.
Schr. J. W. Hall, Vickers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. E. P. Church, Deerfoot, Bristol, Me.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Newport.
Schr. F. Bell, Brewster, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Monmouth, Harrison, Norwalk.
Schr. M. O. Welles, Reeves, Greenport.
Schr. P. B. Anderson, Jones, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, with mdse.
Schr. Frances, Packett, Brookhaven.
Schr. Copy, Brewster, Newport.
Schr. L. L. Stevens, Small, Portland, Me., heading.
Schr. S. A. Read, Read, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. R. Leach, Pillsbury, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Thos. Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Ann Parker, Perry, Providence.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Bush, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Strong, Hodkiss, Virginia.
Schr. John G. Ferris, Hust, Virginia.
Schr. Ann Turner, Parker, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 5—Arr. steamer George Appold, Baltimore; ship Naples, Java; barks Paramount, Palermo; Alexandrina, Cienfuegos; Florence Peters, Galveston; Hadley, Baltimore; brigs Aften, Miragoane; C. W. Ring, Cienfuegos; Nathaniel Stevens, Choptank River; Sarah Bernice, Baltimore; schrs. Freeman, Jacmel; E. & L. Coodery, Cienfuegos; Chas. H. Hodgdon, Savannah; Harriet Newell, Brunswick, Ga.; Carrie M. Rich, Georgetown; Marion Gage, Charleston; Ruth H. Baker, Sagua; brigs Active, Cardenas; Bessie Howard, do.; Faustina, Cienfuegos; Chimborazo, Fernandina; bark Ionic, Loando via New-York.

CHARLESTON, April 5—Arr. brig Webster Kelly, New-York; schrs. S. H. Jones and Golden Gate, Baltimore; brig Knight, Norfolk. Sld. steamers Falcon and Patapsco, Baltimore and Norfolk; schrs. Ocean Pearl, Baltimore; Edna Harwood and N. W. Smith, New-York; Mary Amsden, Boston; Sanders, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5—Arr. bark Wavelet, Rio Janeiro; brigs Messenger, Rosalie, Chattanooga, Hatfield Brothers, Mountain Eagle, all from West Indies for Baltimore.

MOBILE, April 5—Arr. brig Monticello, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5—Arr. Norw. bark Humbersand; also bark Carlton, Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

Statement of Capt. Adams, of schr. White Squall, abandoned April 1: Sailed from Jacksonville for New-York March 18, with a cargo of lumber. On the 29th, encountered a heavy gale from N. N. W., in which lost rudder, lost and split sails, sprung foremast-head, and sprung a leak, in which condition we were until the 1st inst., when we were fallen in with, in lat. 32 30, lon. 69 50, by brig J. Leighton, Capt. Leighton, from Turks Island for New-York, who took us off, with great difficulty, it blowing strong and a heavy sea running at the time, and brought us to this port. The W. S. was 13 years old, 187 tons burden, and owned by R. F. Shannon, of Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Elvira Conant—schr., bound N., March 27, lat. 33 25, lon. 77 54.

George McKeen—schr., from Antigua for Halifax, March 17, lat. 19 25, lon. 63 25.

Northampton—ship, of Bath, bound E., no date, lat. 31, lon. 72 21.

Roseway—brig, from Zaza for Falmouth for orders, March 18, lat. 21, lon. 82 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., March 16, schrs. Chattanooga, wtg.; Snow squall, co.; Mediator, ldg. for Fall River; Keno, wtg.; brigs Miemac, ldg. for Baltimore; Abes Franklin, do. for New-York; Juno, do. for Europe; Diligent, wtg.; schrs. Maria, dischg.; H. A. Warren, to load for Boston; brig Fleet Wing, wtg.

At Sagua le Grand, March 15, bark Annie Welsh, to sail next day; schr. Ruth H. Baker, to sail for Boston next day; brigs Uncle Jerry, ldg.; Stockton, do.; Moonlight, do.; Winona, do.

At Grand Turk, T. I., March 20, brig Independence, 60 ds. from Rotterdam, which put in for provisions and water; was to sail same day for New-York.

At Manzanilla, March 26, brig Isa, for Philadelphia next day.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR
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SALESROOM NO. 3 BARCLAY-ST., OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
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Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

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We offer for sale on favorable terms:
1,000 U. S. Rifles, (steel barrel,) with sabre bayonet.
5,000 U. S. Rifled Muskets.
15,000 U. S. Army or Cavalry Revolvers.
We are also prepared to contract for supplying at early date our approved Breech-loading Rifle and Carbine (new model,) for military service, and for the alteration of muzzle-loading arms to breech-loading, under the Berdan patent.
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BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

A CARD—THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

From Daily Intelligencer, Atlanta, March 16, 1867.

Manager's Office, Atlanta, Ga., March 15, 1867.

Feeling it due to myself, as the "Manager" of the "Georgia State Lottery," the only lottery in Georgia authorized by law, to denounce all lotteries in this State pretending to be drawn under charters repealed by the Legislature of Georgia in 1858, I hereby certify that the publication of the drawings of McIntire & Co., in the New-York papers, as the Managers of "The Georgia State Lotteries," at Augusta, Ga., is a fraud upon the public. "The Georgia State Lottery" was organized by the authority of the General Assembly of Georgia in 1866, of which I am the Manager, and no person has any authority from me to draw said lottery, and no right under the law to assume to do so; and all parties engaged in drawing lotteries under repealed charters are violators of law, for which steps shall be promptly taken to inflict punishment.

W. W. BOYD.
Manager of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 261, April 5, 1867.
48, 26, 51, 22, 46, 73, 63, 2, 25, 29, 69, 61.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 262, April 5, 1867.
33, 19, 25, 50, 8, 23, 63, 77, 10, 27, 74, 54, 16.

SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 185, April 5, 1867.
72, 15, 36, 21, 33, 46, 9, 51, 35, 56, 11, 67.

SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 186, April 5, 1867.
13, 21, 63, 74, 68, 72, 29, 37, 8, 23, 42, 55, 30.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—Publicly drawn and authorized by the General Assembly of Georgia:

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 69, April 5, 1867.
56, 66, 38, 35, 54, 64, 76, 39, 3, 4, 26.

GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 69, April 5, 1867.
70, 71, 55, 58, 67, 33, 24, 45, 54, 66, 72, 69, 34.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Extra Class No. 78, April 5, 1867.
76, 35, 48, 49, 44, 66, 77, 27, 24, 37, 64.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Class No. 79, April 5, 1867.
43, 50, 1, 54, 59, 25, 12, 62, 46, 44, 55, 24, 36.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 133 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE GRAND OFFICERS, members of the Grand Lodge, as also the members of the Order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall on SUNDAY MORNING, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. G. Master, James Allcock. By order.
D. W. C. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

THE WELL-KNOWN REFORMER and preacher, Jas. C. Jackson, M. D., physician of "Our Home," Dansville, N. Y., and pastor of its church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, in the South 5th-st. Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D.